Library, Supreme Court

ASAHI BEER
A Refreshing and Invigorating Beverage. The very brand for all occasions.
MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA, LTD.

The China Mail
ESTABLISHED 1845

TO-DAY'S DOLLAR. — The 'he closing rate of the dollar on demand, to-day was 1/3.

Dainty Eyeglasses.
N. LAZARUS
Ophthalmic Optician
13, Queen's Road Central.

No. 27,522 HONG KONG, TUESDAY, JUNE 24, 1930. PRICE $3.00 Per Month.

LAWN TENNIS THRILLS AT WIMBLEDON.

UNITED STATES SUCCESS.

ALLISON OPENS PROGRAMME ON CENTRE COURT.

COCHET'S VICTORY.

The greatest tennis tournament in the world opened yesterday. No fewer than 128 players, representatives of 25 nations compete for the greatest distinction in the game.

An intriguing feature in this year's draw is the fact that at the age of 37, W. T. Tilden is afforded the opportunity of regaining the coveted title, which he last won in 1921, as he is drawn in the lower half. The only obstacles in his way are Morpurgo, Borotra, H. G. N. Lee, and G. M. Lott.

Mrs. Watson has unfortunately been forced to withdraw from the tournament, on account of ill-health, so that Betty Nuthall has an easy first round. Other notable absentees are Rene Lacoste, Hunter and Heine, the absence of whom will rob the tournament of popular figures.

"BUNNY" AUSTIN THROUGH.

London, Yesterday.

J. Allison, the American, had the honour of opening the tournment on the world-famous centre court against the Australian champion, H. Moon. The Australian was outclassed throughout, as the American's raking drives and ubiquitous retrieving harassed him at all angles. He lost the first set badly at 6-1; recovered in the second, but lost again at 6-3; made a great fight in the third set, but lost the set and match at 6-3.

Allison (U.S.A.) beat Moon (Australia).
Gregory Mangin (U.S.A.) beat Y. Ohta (Japan).
Van Ryn (U.S.A.) beat W. Duff (Canada).
Berkley Bell (U.S.A.) beat A. Vinall (Great Britain).
John Doeg (U.S.A.) beat Nigel Sharpe (Great Britain).
H. Cochet (France and holder) beat H. Timmer (Holland).
H. W. Austin (Great Britain) beat E. Avory (Great Britain).

"Bunny" Austin, the British hope, met a fellow countryman in E. Avory, and experienced little difficulty in defeating him 2-6, 7-5, 6-3, 6-0.

Gregory Mangin succeeded in defeating the Japanese "star," Y. Ohta by 4-6, 6-2, 6-1, 6-2.

W. Duff, a Canadian, of whom we have heard little in the past, found J. Van Ryn too much for him, and lost 6-1, 6-1, 7-5 after a thrilling battle in the third set, which might have been either player's set up to the final point.

John Doeg, the American, who is reputed to be the world's fastest and strongest server, clashed outcome, and after taking the with the British player, Nigel Sharpe. A five-set match was the first two sets and losing the next two, Doeg won the final set at 6-1. The scores were 6-3, 6-1, 4-6, 4-6, 6-1 in his favour.

H Cochet, the French champion and the holder of the Wimbledon title, had a hard fight with H. Timmer, the Dutch champion. The holder came through victorious after a five set match which produced 58 games. Cochet took the first set at 6-4, lost the second at 11-9 and the third at 6-4, but squared matters in the fourth set, by winning a close duel at 6-4. The final set found both men tiring, and Cochet, who was standing the strain better, won comfortably at 6-2.

Berkley Bell was responsible for the exit of another British player, defeating A. Vinall in a four-set match. He lost the first set at 7-5, but carried the next three at 6-2, 6-3, 6-1.

In the principal matches, the United States were successful in five matches, and did not lose a match. Great Britain played three, of which two were lost. France without the services of Rene Lacoste will have to keep an eye on the American team, as they are exceptionally strong, notwithstanding the loss of F. Hunter.—Reuter.

THEFT OF OIL.

PAINTER SENTENCED TO HARD LABOUR.

A Chinese, described as a painter, was at the Kowloon Magistracy this morning before Mr. Whyte-Smith charged with the larceny of one gallon of linseed oil, the property of the Standard Oil Company of New York, at the Lai-Chi-Kok installation.

After accused had pleaded guilty, Sergeant Baker stated that he was seen by a watchman attempting to leave the compound, not by the main gate but by a side exit. Accused was carrying an old tea pot. When asked by the captor what was inside accused replied "tea." However, on opening the lid the oil was found. Sergeant Baker said that what the accused carried did give the appearance of tea. The stolen oil was valued at $4.60.

CANTON'S ZOO.

SOON TO BE OPENED TO THE PUBLIC.

Canton, Yesterday.

Another place of amusement will be soon opened to the public when the work on the New Zoological Garden and Aquarium, situated at the site of the former French Consulate at Wai Oi Road, is completed. The construction of the buildings and cages to house the various animals and marine fauna and flora of Kwangtung has commenced since April 27, and it is learned that the formal opening will take place in September.—Canton News Agency.

At the resumed hearing in the King's Bench Division of the action brought by a woman for the alleged wrongful treatment of cancer,

LORRY TURNS TURTLE.

Twenty-Six People Injured.

DRIVER IN CUSTODY.

An alarming motor accident occurred on the Aberdeen Road, near the native distillery, at about 6.30 this morning, resulting in 26 Chinese, (19 women and seven men) being taken to the Government Civil Hospital.

The vehicle involved in the accident was a one-ton Ford lorry owned by the Ping On salt fish dealers of Aberdeen, and all the injured persons were coolies employed at the brick works at Aberdeen.

At the time of the accident the lorry was being driven to Aberdeen by Fong Yee-chon, a licensed driver whose address was given as 29, Bonham Strand. Early in the morning, Fong had driven the lorry from Aberdeen to deliver fish in town.

A Lift Offered.

Returning empty, the lorry passed a number of coolie men and women going to their work at the Aberdeen brick works. As the lorry had to pass the works on its way back to the fish market, Fong stopped and offered to give some of the coolies a lift.

Twenty-six persons accepted the invitation and crowded into the lorry which again started off, naturally top-heavy and undoubtedly overloaded, considering that its capacity is only one ton.

All went well along the level stretch of the road, but the driver began to have trouble with the vehicle when it went down the slight incline leading past the distillery.

The brakes failed to function under the strain of such a heavy weight, more than they were made to bear, and the lorry gathered speed as it went down the incline, and the only thing that the driver could do with it was to make it keep a straight course downhill.

Toppled on Its Side.

Near the bottom of the incline, when it is estimated the vehicle must have been going at about 40 miles per hour, the back of the lorry suddenly skidded and the vehicle turned completely round. It tottered for a second after this and then toppled on its side, scattering its human load on the road.

The speed of the lorry was such just before the "spill" that the impetus caused it to roll completely over three times before it settled on one side on the piece of ground outside the distillery which is built a little distance beyond the side of the road.

Most of the passengers fell clear of the rolling lorry, but two lay in its path, and these were badly injured and are now in a serious condition at the Government Civil Hospital. All were bruised, as the result of being thrown out of the lorry, and some suffered head injuries, but not of a serious nature, it is thought.

Suffering from Shock.

Everyone suffered from shock and were all lying where they had fallen on the ground when, on receipt of a telephone message from the distillery, the Aberdeen Police arrived on the scene, which looked like a miniature battlefield with the wounded strewn about.

The Police immediately communicated with town for the motor ambulance to be sent out and in the meantime rendered first aid to the injured. Eventually the more serious cases were sent to hospital in the ambulance, whilst those who were able to sit up made the trip to hospital in a Aberdeen Kaifong 'bus which the Police commandeered.

Driver Escapes.

Although his box and the windscreen were completely smashed, the driver of the lorry was the only person to escape injury. This would have been impossible had he remained in his seat so that it looks as if he had jumped clear at the moment the lorry

TORIES' LEADER.

MR. NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN TO BE CHAIRMAN.

TO RESIGN LATER.

London, Yesterday.

Mr. Neville Chamberlain has accepted Mr. Stanley Baldwin's invitation to assume the Chair-

Mr. N. Chamberlain.

manship of the Conservative Party. He has stipulated that he will resign when he has carried out "such measures of reorganisation as I may find desirable, and when the work can be expected to proceed smoothly without me."—Reuter.

MODERATE TO FAIR.

To-day's weather report from the Royal Observatory states:

An anti-cyclone is central to the N.E. of the Bonins.

A depression covers China and Indo-China.

Forecast:—S.E. winds; moderate; fair.

Rainfall

Rainfall to 10 a.m. to-day nil. Rainfall since January 1, 30.82 inches against an average of 35.13 inches.

Temperature and Humidity

The temperature and humidity at certain specified centres this morning at 6 o'clock were:—

	Temp.	Humid.
Hong Kong ...	81	85
Pratas Island ..	83	83
Manila	77	92
Foochow	84	83
Amoy	81	96
Swatow	81	96
Chefoo	71	95
Shanghai	77	98

BISHOP PARTRIDGE.

LONG SERVICE IN THE FAR EAST.

DEATH IN U.S.A.

Kansas City, Yesterday.

The death has occurred of the Rt. Rev. Sidney Catlin Partridge, Bishop of Westminster, Kansas, at the age of 78.—Reuter's American Service.

[Bishop Partridge was born in New York and was educated at Yale University. He went to Shanghai as a missionary, and taught at St. John's College, from 1884-7. He also acted as Chaplain to St. Mary's Hall, Shanghai. From 1887-99 he was Rector of Boone Mission at Wuchang, and was consecrated Missionary Bishop of Kyoto, Japan, in 1900.]

tion. As the result of the accident the lorry was completely wrecked.

It is fortunate that the lorry toppled over on the right hand side of the road, towards the hill. Had it fallen the other way it would have gone into the sea and probable many of the passengers would have been drowned.

GOVERNORS CONFER

RAILWAY GAUGES TO BE STANDARDISED.

RAJAH'S GIFT.

TO CIVIL SERVANTS' CHILDREN.

London, Yesterday.

The Colonial Conference met this morning, when there was a full attendance of delegates and observers.

Lord Passfield, in his opening speech, stated that the first session of the conference would be devoted to the discussion of a proposal for a single Colonial Service, embracing 30 different administrations scattered over the world.

Another subject of discussion would be a unified agricultural service. He announced that a grant would be made from the Colonial Development Fund to defray part of the cost of investigation. The question of the standardisation of Colonial railway gauges would be stressed, although the Covenant of the League of Nations was crystallised in the idea of mandated territories held on behalf of natives.

The British Colonial system always recognised that the native populations had primary consideration.

In the course of responses to various Colonial Governors, Sir William Gowers expressed the opinion that it was a happy coincidence that the conference opened on the Prince of Wales's birthday, than whom none had taken a keener interest in the Colonial Empire.

Generous Gift.

Presiding at the dinner of delegates to the Colonial Conference Lord Passfield announced that the Rajah of Sarawak had offered £100,000 to be devoted to an object connected with the Colonial Empire in recognition of the friendly relations between Sarawak and Britain. The gift had been gratefully accepted, and three quarters of it would be devoted to assist the education of Colonial Civil Servants' children in any part of the Empire. Full details of the scheme, including the allocation of the remainder of the gift, had not yet been worked out, but the fund would bring relief to many individuals in grave anxiety and also help to increase the valuable hereditary element in the Colonial Services.—Reuter.

CATHEDRAL LOOTED.

THIEF BREAKS WINDOW IN THE VESTRY.

SURPLICES STOLEN.

In a report to the Police yesterday, Cheung Kau, the No. 1 "boy" employed at St. John's Cathedral, stated that some time between 7 p.m., on Sunday and 6 a.m., yesterday, a thief entered the vestry of the Cathedral by breaking a window. He stole three surplices, the property of the Rev. H. V. Koop and Rev. C. B. Shann, and a wall clock. The total value of the stolen property was $52.

ATLANTIC FLIGHT.

SOUTHERN CROSS TO MAKE NEW ATTEMPT.

Dublin, Yesterday.

Captain Kingsford Smith and three companions started on an Atlantic flight by the aeroplane Southern Cross at 4.30 this morning.—Reuter.

KAILAN MINES.

The total output of the Kailan Mining administration's mines for the week ended June 7 amounted to 89,594 tons, and the sales during the period to 88,123 tons.

SPINSTER ROBBED.

MONEY SNATCHED OUT OF HER HAND.

AN OLD OFFENDER.

"You have a long string of previous convictions," commented Mr. T. S. Whyte-Smith at the Kowloon Magistracy this morning, when Lau Tak (25) appeared before him on a charge of the theft of $149.50 from Li Tai, a spinster, of 129, Sai Yeung Choi Street.

Defendant pleaded guilty.

Sergeant C. Browne said that the complainant and her sister-in-law were walking home along Fife Street when the thief came up suddenly from behind and snatched the money, which was wrapped up in paper, and which one of the women carried in her hand. The culprit ran away, and in Shanghai Street a Chinese policeman took up the chase and caught defendant in Reclamation Street. He had the money in his right jacket pocket.

A Bad Record.

"The defendant, your Worship," said Sergeant Browne, "has a very bad record. He has been up three times for larceny from the person, only unfortunately he is Hong Kong born."

His Worship asked the police officer if it would be better to make the case a committal one. In this case, his Worship, added, he could not give a flogging, because the defendant did not snatch a handbag, but merely took the money out of the complainant's hand. He could only give him twelve months.

His Worship pointed out that although the defendant had many previous convictions his longest term of imprisonment was only six months

After passing the above remarks, his Worship said: "You will get twelve months' hard labour this time."

ALLEGED FORGERY.

CHINESE BOY CHARGED AT HONG KONG.

INTENT TO DEFRAUD.

Before Mr. R. E. Lindsell this morning a Chinese boy named Li Sang (16), described as a native of Toishan, unemployed, living at 24 Queen's Road West, was charged on two counts, as under:—

(1) obtaining from the Post Office, by means of a forged document, six registered letters addressed to the Chun Hing Loong and Kwong Wah Lee firms; and
(2) possession, with intent to defraud, of certain forged chops.

Mr. F. E. Nash appeared for the defence, and entering pleas of "not guilty" to both charges, asked for a date to be fixed for the hearing of the case.

A Forgery?

Detective Sergeant Clark, who had charge of the Police case, told the Magistrate that he had been instructed by Mr. Somerset Fitzroy, the Public Prosecutor, to withdraw the first charge and substitute one of obtaining the letters by false pretences or fraudulent means.

Magistrate: Is it established that the document is not a forgery?

Sergeant Clark: It is a forgery, your Worship.

Mr. Lindsell: Then why withdraw the first charge?—Mr. Fitzroy does not agree with it. It is not correctly made out for one thing, and then it would depend on the Magistrate if the accused were an innocent agent or not.

Magistrate: That would be a matter of facts.

Sergeant Clark: Yes, but while I can prove that the document is a forgery, I cannot prove that he knew it to be forged.

The Magistrate fixed the hearing of the case for noon on Friday.

TIENTSIN CUSTOMS TANGLE.

Taken Over by a "Person Named Simpson."

QUESTIONS IN THE COMMONS

London, Yesterday.

In the House of Commons today a Conservative member invited Mr. Arthur Henderson, the Foreign Secretary, to make a statement on the present situation in China.

Mr. Henderson stated that he had little to add to his reply given on June 18, but he recited the various events which had taken place recently, including the closing of the Customs House at Tientsin, where "a person named Simpson" had taken charge on behalf of the Shansi authorities.—Reuter.

A Fait Accompli.

Tientsin, Yesterday.

It is understood that a further meeting of the Consular Body this morning decided to recommend to the respective Legations that they recognise the taking over of the Tientsin Customs as a fait accompli.

Meantime, the Customs to-day seems to be working at full blast, though the methods are necessarily very slipshod, with a large army of newly-engaged Chinese and a number of foreign supervisors styled "emergency officers."

Mr. Lenox Simpson says "the worst is over," and he hopes within a week to have command of a fairly efficient staff, including a number of ex-Customs Germans, formerly dismissed for purely political reasons. It is understood that good pay and inducements are offered to all applicants.

The old staff, with the exception of a number of Chinese tidewaiters, continue to follow the Inspector General's instructions, and have not reported for work.—Reuter.

Chang's Motive.

Shanghai, Yesterday.

It is understood that Chang Hsueh-liang has reopened Chinwangtao Customs house, which Lt. Col. Hayley-Bell as a matter of routine closed on Friday, as a sub-station to Tientsin.

It is believed Chang Hsueh-liang's motive is the necessity for maintaining Chinwangtao as a port of entry for Manchuria.—Reuter.

"SEVEN STARS HILL."

TO BE CONVERTED INTO PUBLIC PARK.

SCENIC BEAUTIES.

Canton, Yesterday.

That there is at Lai-Chi-Wan on the Canton side a winding stream through lovely lichi and plum tree gardens, offering cool shades to those who frequent the place, a favourite haunt of the younger sets of Canton and the visitors from Hong Kong, is known to all, for on Saturday and Sunday afternoons and even on week-days, hundreds of young people can be seen paddling along the stream in twos and threes. Hence the announcement of the Bureau of Public Works to dredge the stream, that penetrates for several miles through the Honam Island, to a sufficient depth, suitable for pleasure boats, will come as a welcome news to the Honam residents.

The work of dredging will commence almost immediately, and it is reported that, when completed, it will surpass the stream at Lai-Chi-Wan in points of scenic beauties. There will be benches placed on both sides of the stream, at the end of which the hill known as the "Seven Stars Hill" will be converted into a beautiful public

Canton News Agency.

HONG KONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Authorised Capital $30,000,000
Issued and Fully Paid-up $20,000,000
Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £6,500,000
Silver $9,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors $20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONG KONG

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—
J. A. Plummer, Esq. Chairman.
Hon. Mr. C. G. S. Mackie. Deputy Chairman.
W. H. Bell, Esq. Hon. Mr. J. J. Paterson.
A. H. Compton, Esq. T. E. Pearce, Esq.
H. Lander Lewis, Esq. T. H. R. Shaw, Esq.
G. Miskin, Esq. J. P. Warren, Esq.
Acting Chief Manager.
V. M. Grayburn, Esq.

BRANCHES:—

AMOY	LONDON
BANGKOK	LYONS
BATAVIA	MALACCA
BOMBAY	MANILA
CALCUTTA	MUAR (Johore)
CANTON	MUKDEN
CHEFOO	NAGASAKI
COLOMBO	NEW YORK
DAIREN	PEIPING
FOOCHOW	PENANG
HAIPHONG	RANGOON
HAMBURG	SAIGON
HANKOW	SAN FRANCISCO
HARBIN	SHANGHAI
HONGKEW	SINGAPORE
ILOILO	SOURABAYA
IPOH	SUNGEI PATANI
JOHORE	TIENTSIN
KOBE	TOKYO
KOWLOON	TSINGTAO
KUALA LUMPUR	YOKOHAMA

Current Accounts opened in Local Currency and Fixed Deposits received for one year or shorter periods in Local Currency and Sterling, on terms which will be quoted on application.
Hong Kong, 1st April, 1930.

HONG KONG SAVINGS BANK.

The Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONG KONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.
FOR THE HONG KONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
V. M. GRAYBURN,
Acting Chief Manager.
Hong Kong, 17th March, 1930.

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ, N.V.

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY)
BANKERS.
Established 1824
Hong Kong Office:—11 Queen's Road Central.
Authorised Capital ..... Guilders 150,000,000 (£12,500,000.)
Paid-Up Capital ..... Guilders 80,000,000 (£6,666,667.)
Reserve Fund ..... Guilders 40,000,000 (£3,333,333.)
Head Office:—(AMSTERDAM).
Eastern Head Office:—BATAVIA.
BRANCHES:—Bandjermasin Bandoeng') Bombay, Calcutta, Cheribon, Djember, Djokjakarta') The Hague'), Jeddah, Kobe, Kota-Radja, Makassar, Medan, Padang Palembang, Pekalongan, Penang, Pontianak, Rangoon, Rotterdam'), Samarang'), Shanghai, Siboljo (Sumatra), Singapore, Soerabaia, Soerakarta (Solo), Tegal, Tjilatjap and Weltevreden.')
') These offices have safe deposit boxes to let.
London Bankers:—National Provincial Bank Ltd.
Correspondents all over the world.
Banking business of every description transacted.
A. STOKKINK,
Act. Manager.
Hong Kong, 15th April, 1930.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE.

HEAD OFFICE:
96, Boulevard Haussman, Paris.
Subscribed Capital .Frs. 72,000,000.00
Paid-Up Capital ...Frs. 68,400,000.00
Reserve Funds Frs.102,000,000.00
BRANCHES:

Bangkok	Hong Kong	Quinhon
Battambang	Hue	Saigon
Cantho	Mengtze	Shanghai
Canton	Nam-Dinh	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Thanhoa
Fort-Bayard	Papeete	Tientsin
Haiphong	Peking	Tourane
Hankow	Pnom-Penh	Vinh
Hanoi	Pondicherry	Yunnanfu

BANKERS:
IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
IN LONDON: The National Provincial & Union Bank of England, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.
IN NEW YORK: J. P. Morgan & Co.; French American Banking Corporation; Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangements.
Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Safe Deposit Boxes to let.
A. LECOT,
Manager.
Hong Kong, 1st May, 1920.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1880.
Capital (fully paid-up) Yen 100,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 111,500,000
Head Office:—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at:

Alexandria	Nagoya
Batavia	Newchwang
Bombay	New York
Buenos Ayres (Temporarily closed).	Osaka
Calcutta	Peking
Canton	Rangoon
Changchun	Rio de Janeiro
Dairen (Dalny)	Saigon
Fengtien (Mukden)	San Francisco
Hamburg	Seattle
Hankow	Semarang
Harbin	Shanghai
Hong Kong	Shimonoseki
Honolulu	Singapore
Kai Yuen	Soerabaya
Karachi	Sydney
Kobe	Tientsin
London	Tokyo
Los Angeles	Tsinanfu
Lyons	Tsingtau
Manila	Vladivostock (Temporarily closed)
Nagasaki	

Interest allowed on Current Accounts.
Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application.
H. MORI,
Manager.
Hong Kong, 10th March, 1930.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.
HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.
Paid-up Capital £3,000,000
Reserve Fund £4,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors £3,000,000
Agencies and Branches:

ALOR STAR (Malay States)	KUALA LUMPUR
AMRITSAR	KUCHING
BANGKOK	MADRAS
BATAVIA	MANILA
BOMBAY	MEDAN
CALCUTTA	NEW YORK
CANTON	PEKING
CAWNPORE	PENANG
CEBU	PESHAWAR
COLOMBO	RANGOON
DAIREN (Dalny South Manchuria)	SAIGON
DELHI	SEMARANG
HAIPHONG	SHANGHAI
HAMBURG	SINGAPORE
HANKOW	SOURABAYA
HARBIN (N. Manchuria)	TAIPING
HONG KONG	(P.M.S.)
ILOILO	TAVOY
IPOH	TIENTSIN
KARACHI	TOKYO
KLANG	TONGKAH (Bhukeo,
KOBE	TSINGTAO
KUALA KANGSAR	YOKOHAMA
Perak (F.M.S.)	(Philippine Islands)

Foreign Exchange and General Banking business transacted.
Current Accounts opened and Fixed Deposits received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.
A. H. FERGUSON,
Manager.
Hong Kong, 8th January, 1929.

THE HO HONG BANK, LTD.
(Established 1917.)
CAPITAL.

Authorised	Straits	$20,000,000
Issued	"	8,000,000
Paid-up	"	4,000,000
Reserve Liabilities of Shareholders .	"	4,000,000
Surplus	"	2,526,000

HEAD OFFICE:—SINGAPORE.
Branches, Agencies and Correspondents in the principal cities of the world.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
TAN ENG HOOI,
Manager.
Hong Kong, 15th May, 1930.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.
(TAIWAN GINKO)
HEAD OFFICE:—Taipeh, Formosa.
Incorporated by Special Imperial Charter, 1899.
Central Bank in Formosa.
Bank-Notes issued Average amount ...Yen. 45,000,000
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
JAPAN:—Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka.
FORMOSA:—Giran, Kagi, Karenko, Kaolung, Matsung, Nanto, Shinchiku, Taichu, Tainan, Takao, Tamsui, Toen, Hoito, Taito.
CHINA:—Shanghai, Hankow, Amoy, Foochow, Swatow, Canton.
OTHERS:—Hong Kong Singapore, Sourabaya, Semarang, Batavia, Bombay, Calcutta, London, New York, Dairen.
LONDON BANKERS:
The London County Westminster and Parr's Bank.
The Bank has Correspondents in all the principal Commercial Centres throughout the world.
K. NAGURA,
Manager.
HONG KONG BRANCH:
8, Des Voeux Road Central.
Hong Kong, 19th January, 1929.

THE BANK OF CANTON, LTD.
Established 1912.
Head Office:—Hong Kong.

Authorised Capital (H.K. Currency)	$11,000,000
Paid Up Capital	8,605,600
Reserve Fund	1,000,000

BRANCHES:—
Canton, Shanghai, Hankow, Swatow, Bangkok, New York and San Francisco.
LONDON BANKERS:—
The Lloyd's Bank Limited.
CORRESPONDENTS
In all principal cities of the World
Foreign exchange and banking business of every description transacted.
Safe Deposit Boxes (various sizes) at a yearly rental of from $5 to $40.
LOOK POONG SHAN,
Chief Manager.
Hong Kong, 14th May, 1930.

THE BANK OF CHINA.
中國銀行
Reorganised October 25, 1928, under special charter of The National Government as an
INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK

Subscribed Capital	$25,000,000.00
Paid-Up Capital	$24,710,200.00
Reserve Funds	$ 3,820,503.82

HEAD OFFICE: SHANGHAI.
HONG KONG BRANCH:
4, Queen's Road Central.
Owing to our numerous branches in China and large connections in the important commercial centres of the world, we are able to extend to our clients special facilities for domestic and foreign banking and exchange.
We also handle the issue of Bonds and other Public Funds of the Chinese Government both at home and abroad.
SHOU J. CHEN,
Manager.
Hong Kong, 5th March, 1930.

HONG KONG HEIGHTS
For the information of visitors the following list of some of the highest points on the Island and Mainland is published:—

Island.	Feet.
Victoria Peak	1823
Signal Station	1774
Mt. Parker	1734
Mountain Lodge	1725
The Eyrie	1725
Peak Hotel	1305
Taikoo Sanatorium	1000
Mt. Davis	877
Bowen Road (filterbeds)	297
Mainland	**Feet.**
Kowloon Peak	1971
Taimoshan	3124

COMMERCE AND FINANCE

PARIS AS A WORLD MONEY CENTRE.

DANGEROUS RIVAL OF LONDON.

A SAVING PEOPLE.

The Paris market is far from having won back its pre-War range. As a matter of fact, the volume of its business is much less. Moreover, the isolated position in which it found itself at the time of the depreciation of the French franc inflicted an injury from which it has not yet recovered. The Paris market is no longer an international centre of the first rank as it was before the year 1914. It now occupies a secondary place, according to M. Georges Bonnet, former French Budget Minister, writing to the Financial Times.

Nevertheless, the various causes which made Paris one of the greatest money markets of the world are yet all in existence.

Thus France has remained a "savings" country. Even in the darkest days of the falling franc the Frenchman did not cease to save. For a long time he treasured up the gold coins. Since the stabilisation he again puts his money in the savings bank. And he regrets the gradual disappearance of the National Defence bonds which gave him an opportunity for extremely convenient short-dated investments:

At the same time, bank administration has been marvellously improved during the last few years. It is perfectly able to drain the local savings and also pick up stray capital. It is also in a position to engage in large transactions with foreign countries as it did before the War.

For this reason the Minister of Finance deemed it essential to convene the Governor of the Bank of France, M. Moreau, and the syndic of the stockbrokers, M. Jacob, to discuss with him the plans for reorganisation of the Paris market. "I am not in favour" he said, "of ambitious schemes, but I consider that in the present financial position and the period of justified confidence through which we are passing, our financial market should hold the leading rank in the markets of the world. For this reforms must be introduced."

Plan of Campaign.

What were the results of these official conferences? A vast plan of campaign has been mapped out.

In the first place, from the point of view of the Treasury, certain essential reforms became apparent. Excessive taxation contributed to the disappearance of capital—the source of taxable funds.

Evidently taxes must be done away with which fall twice on the same securities when they belong to two companies. A single income should not be simultaneously taxed in several companies.

Likewise excessive taxes for transfer on shares to bearer make themselves felt. When a company has paid 12 per cent. on their commercial profits the members pay a further 18 per cent. on their coupons without reckoning the transfer tax, the amount alone of which often exceeds the value of the coupon to be cashed.

At last the tax of 4 per cent. on Government loans no longer operates. The reduction of the stamp duty from 4 per cent. to 2 per cent. is indispensable in order to put a stop to an evidently excessive taxation and to restore the Paris market to a footing of equality with foreign markets.

Independently of this essential reorganisation of the fiscal system for personal property, other modifications which apply to the market itself will have to be undertaken.

In this way it is proposed to deal in a greater number of shares in the open market which hitherto were dealt with in private markets. The sincerity of quotations made in a loud voice is beyond dispute. The syndic of the Paris stockbrokers will submit a proposal of this kind to his colleagues. It is besides, impossible to avoid cash transactions in small quantities of shares. Nevertheless endeavours must be made to give every possible guarantee for small savings.

There is also the question of bills. The stockbrokers' syndic admits that there is an excessive difference between the net rate of the money and the rate at which the bill is bought, between the rate applied to the bill and that applied to the buyer. This is due to brokerage and the tax added to the rate of interest. This is a sacrifice to be obtained both from the Treasury and middlemen.

The crowds of people frequenting the Stock Exchange merely from idle curiosity should also be restrained.

Finally—this is suggested by the Bank of France—the activity of the large French credit establishments should not only be extended, but also directed to greater specialisation. It seems essential to provide the Paris Exchange with acceptance banks, banks for deposit and short term loans, and especially the last-mentioned so as to avoid fluctuations given to the quotations when money becomes suddenly dear.

Paris Versus New York.

Such are the reforms—of a fiscal and banking category—proposed to restore the Paris Exchange to its proper rank.

What will be the results?

The British journal, The Banker, in examining the situation, expressed the opinion that the Paris Exchange, though possessing less available resources than New York, as inflation of credit is common in America, is, none the less, in a better position to become a world financial centre than New York, which does not progress because American bankers and capitalists are not sufficiently imbued with the international spirit. And The Banker concludes: "Should Paris succeed in organising her money market with the efficacious co-operation of the banks, she will become a more dangerous rival of London than New York has hitherto been."

In reality, the two centres, London and New York, which hitherto have played the part of a grand international market, have worked quite differently. In London the world trade is financed by discounting operations, and we have to deal with a market of bills. In New York the Stock Exchange is responsible for financing, and speculation provides the necessary available funds for this financing.

In France, to bring the country towards the financing of the world production, there are, it seems, two ways—namely, the favouring of long dated important credit transactions and the initiation of a bill market—an acceptance market.

Can this be attained? Technically yes—and in this case the Banker does not err; the Paris market would become the chief rival of London. But there is an obstacle of a psychological kind.

In France the idea still prevails that everything done at the Stock Exchange is suspicious and reprehensible, that all the transactions are shameless and immoral speculations. This is why the legislator, when tapping new resources, begins taxing the personal estate bonds, forgetting that they are in the hands of small investors. This is why, when the question of reducing taxes comes up, the securities come last.

This state of affairs might be criticised. It will take a long time for the tide to turn. For this and indisputable means of action, reason, in spite of our gold supplies I doubt whether the Paris money market will obtain the vote and application of the measures necessary for the financial revival of our country.

OIL PALM MERGER.

UNITED SUA BETONG, LINGGI & MALACCA R.P.

In the United Sua Betong Rubber Estates' annual report interesting reference is made to the amalgamation of the company's oil palm interests with those of Linggi Plantations, with a view to large-scale operations.

A new company, to be called Oil Palms of Malaya, Ltd., is to be formed, with a capital of £600,000, to take over the adjoining areas, the purchase price of which is to be satisfied by the issue of shares by the new company.

Working capital will be provided by the United Sua Betong and Linggi companies subscribing for additional shares as and when required.

This arrangement is an interesting example of the tendency towards larger units in the plantation industry.

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			1930. Cts.	June 19, 1918. Cts.	June, 1914. Cts.
Beef Sirloin	牛尾把	lb.	32	24	12
" Prime Cut		"	32	28	11
" Corned	咸牛肉	"	—	23	12
" Roast	燒牛肉	"	32	24	22
" Breast	牛腩	"	28	20	18
" Soup	湯肉	"	24	20	18
" Steak	牛排	"	32	24	22
" Steak Sirloin ...	牛柳	"	44	30	35
" Sausages	牛腸	"	36	26	20
Bullock's Brains	牛腦	per set	15	10	12
" Tongue, fresh ..	牛脷	each	65	50	60
" Tongue, corned	咸牛脷	"	90	60	—
" Head	牛頭	"	$1.40	—	$1.20
" Heart	牛心	lb.	26	18	14
" Hump, Salt ...	牛肩	"	30	20	18
" Feet	牛腳	each	12	10	12
" Kidneys	牛腰	"	15	10	12
" Tail	牛尾	"	25	20	22
" Liver	牛肝	lb.	26	12	14
" Tripe	牛肚	"	10	6	7
Calves' Head & Feet ..	牛仔頭腳	set	$1.20	$1.00	$1.00
Mutton Chop	羊排骨	lb.	36	26	—
" Leg	羊	"	36	26	—
" Shoulder	羊手	"	36	24	—
" Saddle	羊鞍肉	"	24	—	—
Pig's Chitlings	猪	"	30	—	27
" Brains	猪腦	Per set	3	—	12
" Feet	猪	lb.	15	15	—
" Fry	猪什	"	28	15	18
" Head	猪頭	"	18	20	—
" Heart	猪心	each	15	10	10
" Kidneys	猪	"	13	10	3
" Liver	猪肝	lb.	45	30	24
Pork Chop	猪排骨	"	35	25	23
" Leg	猪	"	36	—	—
" Loin	猪後腰肉	"	42	60	70
" Fat or Lard ...	猪油	"	21	21	—
Sheep's Head & Feet ..	羊頭	per set	80	60	70
" Heart	羊心	each	10	8	7
" Kidneys	羊腰	"	15	12	10
" Liver	牛肝	"	40	26	25
Sucking Pigs, to order	乳猪	lb.	25	25	22
Suet, Beef	鮮牛油	"	30	20	18
" Mutton	鮮羊油	"	28	26	26
Veal	牛仔肉	"	30	20	20
" Sausages	牛仔腸	"	28	—	—
" " No. 1 .		"	32	—	—

Fish.

			1930. Cts.	June 19, 1918. Cts.	June, 1914. Cts.
Barbel	鮫魚	lb.	42	16	24
Bream	扁魚	"	35	20	16
Canton Fresh Water Fish	省城淡水塘魚	"	34	—	—
Carp	鯉魚	"	36	13	16
Catfish	鯰魚	"	35	16	27
Codfish	鱈魚	"	36	12	9
Crabs	蟹	"	40	15	17
Cuttle Fish	墨魚	"	30	23	26
Dab		"	34	16	27
Dace	黃尾肚	"	48	23	16
Dog Fish	鹽沙鱓魚	"	22	20	—
Eels, Conger	海鱔	"	30	10	8
" Fresh Water ..	淡水	"	35	16	—
" Yellow	黃田鰻	"	36	10	8
Frogs	鰍班魚	"	75	26	30
Garoupa	石白鱠	"	72	32	25
Gudgeon	鴿單	"	32	40	30
Herrings	白甲花魚	"	30	22	18
Halibut	蝦	"	35	13	23
Labrus	將黃鳥	"	35	18	15
Loach	龍茲芒	"	56	32	13
Lobsters	濟魚	"	50	22	24
Mackerel	鯖魚	"	34	32	21
Monk Fish	濟魚	"	40	20	20
Mullet	魚	"	35	13	2
Oysters	蠔	"	35	12	2
Parrot Fish	鯽魚	"	30	14	9
Perch	公班	"	35	20	15
Pike	花班	"	36	16	9
Plaice	白黑	"	40	26	29
Pomfret, White	鯧魚	"	40	36	30
Pomfret, Black	鯧魚	"	38	36	45
Prawns	蝦	"	62	10	14
Ray	鱟	"	22	10	14
Rock Fish	石狗公	"	32	13	18
Roach	鯪魚	"	36	22	10
Salmon	鮭魚	"	50	36	30
Shark	魚	"	22	8	10
Skate		"	22	10	10
Shrimps	蝦	"	35	32	30
Snapper	立魚	"	40	28	28
Soles	鰨魚	"	40	22	28
Tench	尤魚	"	38	26	35
Turbot	左口魚	"	35	18	12
Turtles, small, fr. water	脚	"	1.00	40	—

Poultry.

			1930. Cts.	June 19, 1918. Cts.	June, 1914. Cts.
Chicken	鷄	lb.	64	30	31
Capons, Small	線鷄	"	56	28	30
Capons, Large	肥線鷄	"	60	28	30
Duck	鴨	"	36	22	21
Doves	班鳩	each	18	22	21
Eggs, Hen (cooking)..	鷄蛋	per doz.	35	18	—
Eggs, Hen (fresh) ...	新鮮鷄蛋	"	30	25	20
Fowls, Canton	本地鷄	lb.	68	36	24
Fowls, Hainan	海南鷄	"	60	35	24
Geese	鵝	"	46	24	24
Pigeons, Canton	白鴿	each	46	80	—
" Hollow	海口鴿	"	30	28	—
Turkeys, Cock	火鷄公	lb.	75	—	—
Turkeys, Hen	火鷄雌	"	60	61	45
Snipe	沙鷸	each	25	—	—
Pheasant	山鷄	pair	—	—	—
Quail	鶉	each	—	—	—
Partridges	鷓鴣	"	—	—	—

Fruits.

			1930. Cts.	June 19, 1918. Cts.	June, 1914. Cts.
Almonds	杏仁	lb.	45	35	—
Apples (California) ..	金山拂果	"	32	24	—
Bananas (bride's)	燕山香蕉	"	8	4	—
Carambola	楊桃	"	—	12	—
Coconuts	椰子	each	12	10	10
Lemons, China	檸檬	lb.	12	25	30
Lemons (American) ..	金山檸檬	each	12	8	—
Lichees, Dried	荔枝干	lb.	36	25	30
Oranges (Canton) ...	新會甜橙	"	32	—	—
Oranges	橙	"	30	—	15
Pears (Canton)	沙梨	"	32	—	—
Peanuts	花生	"	12	10	12
Persimmons, Large ..	紅柿	"	—	12	—
Plantain	大蕉	"	5	8	—
Pumelo, Siam	暹羅柚	each	18	12	6
Walnuts	合桃	lb.	15	—	16
Grapes	菩提子	"	70	—	—

Vegetables, &c.

			1930. Cts.	June 19, 1918. Cts.	June, 1914. Cts.
Artichokes	鴉芝竹	each	12	—	2
Beans, Sprout	芽豆菜	lb.	8	—	7
" Long	豇角	"	12	8	—
Beet Root	紅頭	"	10	—	—
Bitter Squash	苦瓜	"	8	24	—
Brinjals, Green	青瓜	"	8	5	3
" Red	紅瓜	"	8	5	3
Cabbage, Chinese	赤菜菜	"	10	—	—
" (Shanghai) .	椰菜菜	"	20	12	—
Cane Shoots, bunch ..	蔗笋	"	12	—	—
Cauliflower (Large) ..	大椰菜花	each	—	—	—
" (Medium)	中椰菜花	"	—	—	—
" (Small) ..	細椰菜花	"	—	6	6
Carrots	金笋	lb.	8	5	6
Celery, Chinese	塘奥菜干	"	10	10	6
Chillies, Dried	辣椒干	"	35	25	5
" Red	紅辣椒	"	15	10	10
" Green	青花椒	"	8	8	12
Curry Stuff, English..	菜厘材料	"	10	8	—
Cucumbers	紅瓜	"	8	2	—
Garlic	蒜頭	"	10	6	6
Ginger, Young	子薑	"	15	7	—
" Old	老薑	"	18	10	—
Horseradish, Shanghai		"	25	8	4
Indian Corn	粟米	"	8	45	—
Lettuce	生菜	"	8	1	—
Water Chestnuts	馬蹄	"	10	—	8
" Mandarin.	桂林馬蹄	"	12	—	8
Mushrooms, Fresh ...	鮮草菰	"	40	—	8
Okroes		"	12	1	10
Onions, Bombay	洋葱頭	"	—	8	8
" Green	生葱	"	8	4	6
" Shanghai	上海葱頭	"	8	6	—
Parsley	芹菜	"	25	60	8
Potato, Sweet	番薯	"	4	3	—
" Japanese	日本薯仔	"	5	3	—
" American	金山薯仔	"	—	3	—
Pumpkin	金瓜	"	5	4	4
Radish	紅蘿蔔仔	"	8	—	—
Rhubarb (Fresh)	大千葱	"	6	—	10
Shallots	千葱頭	"	8	—	8
Spinach	菠菜	"	8	8	—
Tomatoes	番茄	"	12	4	—
Taros	芋頭	"	8	7	—
Turnips, Punti (Long)	蘿蔔	"	8	6	—
Vegetable Marrow	西洋菜	"	6	4	—
Water Cress		"	8	15	—
Water Lily Root	蓮	"	8	15	—

CHINA AND A GOLD STANDARD.

GOVERNMENT & THE SILVER SITUATION.

UNIFYING THE COUNTRY.

Nanking, June 9.

Speaking this morning at the weekly memorial meeting, a spokesman of the National Government declared that, while the Government desired to adopt positive measures to deal with the present silver situation, it fully realized the dangers and, possibly, undesirable results of the so-called "temporary measures."

The Only Proper Method.

"The only proper method to deal with the present silver situation," he continued, "is to adopt the gold standard, to unify the country's monetary system and to develop the country's commerce and industries. These things, however, cannot be accomplished within a short space of time. The 'temporary measures' proposed by various parties, if not carefully and properly enforced, will undoubtedly bring about undesirable results.

"Furthermore, the slump in the value of silver is a phenomenon which cannot be controlled by this Government alone. Only by international conference and co-operation can steps be taken for the stabilisation of the price of silver. While China is seriously hit by the present slump in silver, the other countries are also indirectly or directly affected.

Negotiations Ordered.

"An international conference of this nature may be either convened by the League of Nations or by China. Because of the fact that America is not a member of the League, it may be better for this Government to convene such a conference. The Ministry for Foreign Affairs has been instructed to negotiate with Britain and France, but so far nothing of any importance has been accomplished."

In conclusion, the spokesman of the Government urged the public to follow closely the silver problem for its developments "will vitally affect the life of this country."

Some Economic Factors.

It may be permissible to suggest that certain economic factors have been neglected in the National Government's ideas as to instituting gold standard.

The result of a return to a gold standard on the part of Japan meant that to maintain that standard, she was compelled to export no less a quantity of gold from the beginning of January to the present day than a value of Y.200,000,000. Actually in the coffers of the Shanghai banks there is not this amount of silver, not to mention gold specie.

The only way in which it will be possible for China to go on a gold standard is by establishing credits abroad. A certain amount could be done at the moment by using the export paper of the bean exporters in Manchuria to do this, but apart from this there is no other economic factor sufficient to help towards the proposed end.

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COMPANY MEETINGS

THE HONG KONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from SUNDAY, 22nd June, to TUESDAY, 24th June, 1930, inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
JOHN ARNOLD,
Secretary.
Hong Kong, 13th June, 1930.

HONG KONG FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the above Association will be held in the Offices, 4th floor, French Bank Buildings, at 5.30 p.m. on MONDAY, June 30th.

W. E. HOLLANDS,
Hon. Secretary
Hong Kong, 23rd June, 1930.

LAMMERT BROS.
AUCTIONEERS, APPRAISERS AND SURVEYORS.
—Public Auctions—

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction
ON
WEDNESDAY, June 25, 1930, commencing at 11 a.m.
at No. 4, Lochiel Terrace, Cameron Road, Kowloon.
A Quantity of VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
On View from Tuesday, June 24, 1930.
Terms:—Cash on Delivery.
LAMMERT BROS.,
Auctioneers.
Hong Kong, June 19, 1930.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction
ON
THURSDAY, June 26, 1930, commencing at 11 a.m., at their Sales Room, Duddell Street.
A Quantity of Watches, Cloisonne and Antimony Ware, Clothings, Hats and Sundries.
On View on Day of Sale.
Terms:—Cash on Delivery.
LAMMERT BROS.,
Auctioneers.
Hong Kong, June 21, 1930.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

THE EASTERN EXTENSION AUSTRALASIA & CHINA TELEGRAPH CO., LTD.

The following unclaimed telegrams are lying at the E.E. Telegraph Co. Office, Hong Kong:—
Felix, from Penang.
Unacal, from Singapore.
S. LACK,
Superintendent.
Hong Kong, June 19, 1930.

THE GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH CO., LTD., OF DENMARK.

The following unclaimed telegrams are lying at the office of the Great Northern Telegraph Company (Limited) of Denmark:—
Judgment, from Chefoo.
Yuccache, from London.
Chunfopeco, from Tientsin.
Sorus, from Shanghai.
Drouth, from Shanghai.
E. V. JESSEN,
Superintendent.
Hong Kong, June 18, 1930.

SUPERSTITION AND MURDER.

WHY INDIANS KILLED SCIENTIST.

NOT CHILD MURDERER.

A weird story of superstitious fear that ended in the stoning to death of Dr. Edgar Kuhlman, the Norwegian scientist, at Amozac, near Puebla, a month ago is published by the newspaper El Universal.

The superstitious Indians apparently got the idea that the scientist had been sent by the Mexican Government to decapitate children and make oil from their bodies.

This oil, the Indians said, was to be used on the South American flight by a noted aviator. The Indians mobbed Dr. Kuhlman and then stoned him to death, pushing his body later into a deep well.

It is reported that eight of the Indians believed to be responsible have been captured and will probably be executed.

GRUESOME MURDER.

KEPT SECRET FOR FOUR MONTHS.

A gruesome murder that had been kept from authorities for more than four months was unearthed by the constabulary of Surigao a few days ago when the insular police found the burial place of Pedro Sawang in the forest far away from any inhabited place, according to a constabulary report received at headquarters in Manila.

Sawang, according to the report, was buried alive by five persons, two of whom have been arrested by the constabulary. Those arrested were Julian Monserate and Baldomero Abarca, who are facing criminal charges for murder.

Jose Marcelo, municipal president of Lingig, the report further said, will be investigated. It developed that the deceased's mother reported the disappearance of her son to President Marcelo, who is alleged to have refused to take action on the matter.

One day last January Pedro Sawang was induced to join a hunting trip with Nicolas Tayao Tangwoy, Baldomero Abarca, Raymundo Atotoy, Julian Monserate, and Limbabasen Gondoy. While hunting, the report stated, the five men got hold of Sawang and buried him alive. They came back to town and told Sawang's mother that her son met with an accident and they had to bury him in the forest.—Manila Bulletin.

MURDERED BY LUNATIC.

An insane woman, named Mrs. Chiang, killed two inmates at the Woman's Insane Asylum, Nantao, on June 11, after hurting her head with a rice-bowl. She seemed to have recovered from her ailment during the past twenty days, but she suddenly went to the kitchen to seize a butcher's knife. Seeing her sudden violent action, all the inmates in the hospital rushed out except two, who were too slow to escape, and these were killed.—Shanghai Mercury.

Keep Him Happy And Well.

Your child's happiness and regular progress are dependent upon his sustainment in good health. With you rests this responsibility. The chief factors of health in the very young are sound digestion and internal cleanliness. It is from defective stomach and bowel action that most infantile troubles arise.

The wise physician who devised the formula of which

Baby's Own Tablets

are compounded had in mind the provision of a specific which can be administered with perfect safety by parents in such emergencies. There is nothing equal to these pleasant tasting little Tablets for the prompt correction of infantile indigestion, constipation, colic, to allay simple fever and teething pains, to check diarrhoea, ease cold and croup, and to expel worms.

Chemists everywhere sell Baby's Own Tablets, 60 cents per vial.

AMUSEMENT NEWS

QUEEN'S present Joseph Wagstaff and Lois Moran in "A Song of Kentucky," the keynote of which is the triumph of a talented young song writer. One of the most thrilling scenes in the picture is the actual running of the 1929 Kentucky Derby at the historic Churchill Downs course. Charlie Chase in "Stepping Out" and a Fox Newsreel complete the programme. Talkie film.

* * *

CENTRAL features Maurice Chevalier and Jeannette Macdonald in "The Love Parade," a production aiming at the zenith of talking pictures. The scenic splendour, the marvellous singing, and ever-present humour are of the highest order. The story of a Count winning a Queen. Talkie film.

* * *

MAJESTIC presents W. C. Fields and Chester Conklin in "Two Flaming Youths," a picture of exceptionally humorous situations. The curious types to be found in side shows make an interesting study, and splendid support is given by the two comedians, and Mary Brian. A silent film.

* * *

STAR features William Boyd and Mary Astor in "Two Arabian Knights," the story of two men who endeavoured to fight in the War. Their endeavours were, however, thwarted as they were soon captured, and a daring escape leads them to a hornet's nest in an Arab stronghold. "Artists Paradise" in colour is in support. A silent film.

* * *

WORLD presents Reginald Denny in "Clear the Decks," a comedy of unusual interest. Denny, who is said to be insane, falls in love with a pretty girl, and, after unique experiences, wins her for his bride. A scenic film. "Fighting Forest Fires," a cartoon, and a comedy complete the programme. A silent film.

8

VILLAGE LOOTED BY WOMEN.

FEMALE BANDITS OF CHUNG SHAN.

LOSSES OF $100,000.

Chung Shan, May 21.

The people of Shekki city were disturbed in the middle of last night by the sounds of firing, and later the skies were filled with the red glare of burning houses.

After dawn it was discovered that bandits, numbering about three hundred, after overpowering the village guards of the village of Woo Chung, had sacked the village and had taken for ransom 111 persons, twelve being subsequently released.

The value of the losses sustained is estimated at $100,000.

One curious fact regarding the robber band is that more than half the number of the robbers were women.

It is significant that not Government troops, but a small number of Shekki village guards, went to endeavour to save Woo Chung, and the robbers fled upon their approach.

The populace of Shekki is very perturbed over the situation, as not only are there no Government troops but even five hundred of the rifles of the merchants' volunteer guards—organised and equipped by the merchants for their own defence—have been taken away by the authorities, and the so-called "model district" of China is in a deplorable condition.

Meanwhile Mr. Wong Kiu-so, proposes the development of Tong Ka Wan as a free port and announces that a wireless station will be erected there.

'WITHIN FIVE YEARS'

PREDICTION THAT CEYLON WILL GO "DRY."

London, May 20.

At the annual meeting of the Anglo-Indian Temperance Association, Lord Clwyd presiding, a resolution was adopted assuring the Prohibition League and affiliated organisations of the Association's continued co-operation in fighting the liquor traffic in India.

Speakers, including Mr. C. F. Andrews and Sir Donald Maclean, dwelt on the progress made.

The Hon. Mr. W. A. de Silva gave an account of the position in Ceylon. He expressed the opinion that the island would achieve prohibition in the next five years.

THE KOWLOON MOTOR BUS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

ALTERATIONS OF FARES.

ON and From 1st JULY, 1930, and until Further Notice, the undermentioned SCALE OF FARES will be in operation.

1st Class.—10 Cents for First Two Sections or Part thereof and
5 Cents for Each Subsequent Section or Part thereof.

2nd Class.— 5 Cents for Two Sections or Part of Two Sections.

SECTIONS:—

Route No. 2—Star Ferry, Pakhoi Street, Argyle Street, Yen Chow Street, Wong Uk Village, Lai Chi Kok Terminus

Route No. 8—Star Ferry, Pakhoi Street, Argyle Street, Waterloo Road, Kowloon Tong Terminus

Route No. 6—Star Ferry, Pakhoi Street, Argyle Street, Waterloo Road, Kowloon City Terminus

Route No. 10—Star Ferry, Pakhoi Street, Argyle Street, Waterloo Road, Kowloon City, Ngau Shi Wan Terminus

Star Ferry	Pakhoi St.	Argyle St.	Waterloo Rd.	K'loon Tong.	K'loon City.	Ngaushiwan	Yen Chow St.	Wong Uk Vil.	Lai Chi Kok.
1st 2nd									
10c. 5c.	1st 2nd								
10c. 5c.	10c. 5c.	1st 2nd							
15c. 10c.	10c. 5c.	10c. 5c.	1st 2nd						
20c. 10c.	15c. 10c.	10c. 5c.	10c. 5c.	1st 2nd					
20c. 10c.	15c. 10c.	10c. 5c.	10c. 5c.	— —	1st 2nd				
25c. 15c.	20c. 10c.	15c. 10c.	10c. 5c.	— —	10c. 5c.	1st 2nd			
15c. 10c.	10c. 5c.	10c. 5c.	— —	— —	— —	— —	1st 2nd		
20c. 10c.	15c. 10c.	10c. 5c.	— —	— —	— —	— —	10c. 5c.	1st 2nd	
25c. 15c.	20c. 10c.	15c. 10c.	— —	— —	— —	— —	10c. 5c.	10c. 5c.	

British Service Men (in Uniform) and Children under 12 Years of Age will be carried 1st Class at 2nd Class Rates. Full Fare will be charged when travelling in the 2nd Class.

MONTHLY TICKETS will be increased as under:—
Adults to $7.00. Students to $3.00.

S. T. LOUEY,
Manager.
Hong Kong, 23rd June, 1930.

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"MASITAR, one missee have ling you up when you go out, me no savvee what name but me catchee number." He produces a dirty piece of paper an which is written 24641. Mr. Tupman was in an embarrassing position—he knew so many ladies. He was not the man to spend hours perusing the Telephone Directory, so he spent an uneventful evening waiting for the second call. That was enough for him, he went out the next day and purchased the TELEPHONE HANDBOOK. Now he is able to tell in a few seconds who rang him up.

Contentment shows on the face of Mr. Tupman after his purchase of the Handbook. His note book is the result of a survey of this book. He is genuinely satisfied, and does not regret buying this book of reference.

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M.V. "MONTE PIANA"	—	July 24
M.V. "COL DI LANA"	June 29	Aug. 8
M.V. "MONCALIERI"	July 17	Aug. 24

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ASAMA MARU ..... Thursday, 3rd July.
TAIYO MARU ..... Sunday, 13th July.

SEATTLE, VICTORIA via Shanghai & Japan Ports.
SIBERIA MARU ..... Saturday, 5th July.
HIKAWA MARU ..... Wednesday, 16th July.

LONDON, MARSEILLES, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez.
HAKOZAKI MARU ..... Saturday, 28th June at 7 a.m.
TERUKUNI MARU ..... Saturday, 12th July.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Ports.
AKI MARU ..... Tuesday, 22nd July.
KITANO MARU ..... Tuesday, 19th August.

BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang, & Colombo.
† TOTTORI MARU ..... Friday, 27th June.

SOUTH AMERICA (West Coast) via Japan, Honolulu, Los Angeles, Mexico & Panama.
BOKUYO MARU ..... Friday, 29th June.

SOUTH AMERICA (East Coast) via Singapore, Cape Town & Ports.
KAMAKURA MARU ..... Tuesday, 1st July.

NEW YORK, BOSTON via Panama.
† TATSUNO MARU ..... Thursday, 26th June.
† TOYAMA MARU ..... Tuesday, 8th July.

LIVERPOOL via Port Said, Stamboul (Constantinople), Genoa.
† DURBAN MARU ..... Sunday, 20th July.

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.
† TOKUSHIMA MARU ..... Sunday, 29th June.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.
† PENANG MARU ..... Thursday, 26th June.
TAMBA MARU (Kobe direct) ..... Monday, 30th June.
KAMO MARU ..... Tuesday, 8th July.

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O. S. K.

SAILINGS FROM HONG KONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON, HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP—Via Singapore Colombo, Suez and Port Said.
*ALTAI MARU ..... Saturday, 12th July.

RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS & BUENOS AIRES—Via Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Durban & Cape Town.
MONTEVIDEO MARU ..... Friday, 18th July.

BOMBAY—Via Singapore & Colombo.
BURMA MARU ..... Friday, 4th July.
BORNEO MARU ..... Saturday, 19th July.

DURBAN, LOURENCO MARQUES, BEIRA, DAR-ES-SALAAM, ZANZIBAR & MOMBASA—Via Singapore & Colombo.
PANAMA MARU ..... Monday, 7th July.

CALCUTTA—Via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.
MADRAS MARU ..... Wednesday, 2nd July.
SEATTLE MARU ..... Friday, 18th July.

VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA & VANCOUVER—Via Japan Ports from Shanghai.
AFRICA MARU ..... Friday, 1st July.

MELBOURNE—Via Manila, Brisbane & Sydney.
BRISBANE MARU ..... Sunday, 6th July.

HAIPHONG—Via Hoihow & Pakhoi.
MENADO MARU ..... Thuraday, 26th July.

NEW YORK—Via Japan ports & Panama.
KINAI MARU ..... Sunday, 29th June.

JAPAN PORTS.
HIMALAYA MARU ..... Wednesday, 9th July.

KEELUNG—Via Swatow & Amoy.
TAKAO—Via Swatow & Amoy.
TAKAO & KEELUNG.
SOURABAYA MARU ..... Friday, 11th July.

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SHIPPING SECTION.

WORK OF SEAMEN'S MISSION.

10,000 MEN HELPED ANNUALLY.

MORE MONEY NEEDED.

The 86th anniversary meeting of the Seamen's Mission was held in London on April 23, and presided over by Sir Arthur M. Sutherland, Bart., K.B.E., president of the Chamber of Shipping.

Sir Arthur said the size of the audience showed how great was the interest in the sailor. The Seamen's Mission was looking after the sailor when he most needed looking after, and endeavoured to keep him in the right places and among the right people. Like all missions, they were hard up. More money was needed, for there were thousands of sailors who required more benefit than could be given at present.

Knit by Sea Carriage.

The British prided themselves on possessing an empire on which the sun never set, and on which no other country dare "sit." That Empire was knit together by sea carriage and communications, and we had a heritage to carry on and to hand on to the next generation enhanced in value and usefulness. The Empire had grown not merely by the extent of its possessions, but by the preservation of our liberties. The secret of British success, it had been written, has been by combining comprehensive attention to general interests with the skilfullest care for individual liberty. The sailor did more than bind the Empire; he bound the world together. We obtained only 20 per cent. of our food from the Empire, and 40 per cent. from home production. The sailor connected us with all the countries of the world.

The Rev. Thomas National Free Church Council, read extracts from the annual report, which stated that during the year the mission had helped in one way or another about 10,000 men. It was further shown that the whole of the social side of the work had been fully maintained. Over 24,000 beds had been found for men, and of that number 3,000 were free. Over 10,000 free meals had also been given to needy men. The mission required another 100 beds. They had £12,000 towards the scheme, and another £3,000 was required to place the mission beyond debt.

To seamen the whole world was their parish, and the fact that there was an absence of frontier was significant at a time when the international side of things was being much emphasised, said Dr. E. L. Burgin, M.P. We owed a great debt of gratitude, he continued, to those who had worked to make the Naval Conference a success. The result had a direct effect on the Merchant Navy, for it made the habit of going to sea in ships, a safer one, owing to the freedom of the seas being ensured by means of peace instead of warships.

Superintendent's Appeal.

Following an address by the Rev. E. J. T. Bagnall, president of the Metropolitan Free Church Federation, the Rev. H. H. Kelshaw, superintendent of the Seamen's Mission, made a statement concerning the work, and described the year as a good year. While the trade depression lasted, he said, the shipping industry was bound to feel it as much as any industry. During the past year more men had sought their help than during any year since he had known the Mission. Seamen were helped in a thousand ways. No down-and-out sailor in the port of London need be without a meal if he turned up at their quarters at 12 o'clock midday, when he could be sure of a bowl of soup and a chunk of bread.

The homes of the men were not forgotten, and thousands of visits had been paid so that the children might not be neglected. But the work could be doubled if only he had the opportunity. The total income of the Seamen's Mission was £2,601, which, with £200 from the Queen Victoria Seamen's Rest account, made £2,801, while the expenditure was £2,702. There was now a deficit of £1,019. For the Queen Victoria Seamen's Rest account the income was £7,085, and the expenditure £7,478. The sum of £3,500 was urgently needed for current accounts and extension work, but the provision of extra beds would not be begun until he could be sure that the necessary money was forthcoming.

SCHAT LIFEBOAT SKATES.

MANUFACTURED IN GLASGOW.

THEIR ADVANTAGES.

Schat lifeboat skates and inclined boat chocks are now made in Britain by Messrs. Murray McVinnie and Co., Ltd., Glasgow. Mr. Schat claims to have gone a long way in solving the problem of launching lifeboats under difficult circumstances. His demonstrations on board the wreck of the Prince George have resulted in many orders being placed, and now there are over 800 sets of Schat skates fitted on passengers and other vessels.

The claim he makes can be summarised as follows:—

Skates combined with inclined boatchocks enable the boat to be got free from the deck even when the divit-heads are kept entirely inboard and guide the boat over the sharp edge of the curtain plate; skates always give a certain minimum clearance between the lifeboat and the ship's side and the obstructions on the hull of the vessel and render easy the passing of open decks, skates reduce the contact surface between the lifeboat and the ship's hull and Minimise the friction, thus preventing the lifeboat from turning over on the ship's side in case of a list; skates make damage to the boats practically impossible while launching them from rolling ships; insufficient outreach of the davits when using skates will not affect the proper lowering of the lifeboats; skates can be fitted to every existing lifeboat without alterations being required. The installation meets the conditions of Article 13 of the 1929 International Convention for the safety of life at sea.

The British Board of Trade have now given provisional approval of this patent boat lowering gear, and a full-size demonstration plant is in the process of erection in the premises of Murray McVinnie and Co., Ltd., Glasgow, where standard davits and a 30 feet loaded lifeboat will be used to show the possibilities of the gear.

NEWCASTLE QUAYS.

£200,000 EXTENSION PROPOSAL.

A construction scheme involving a capital outlay of over £200,000 for the extension of quays at Newcastle-on-Tyne, has just been approved by the Unemployment Grants Committee, one of the bodies set up by the ex-Lord Privy Seal, Mr. J. H. Thomas, for the purpose of providing work for the unemployed.

Sir Nicholas Gratton-Doyle has received authoritative information from the Government officers concerned to the effect that this large unemployment relief scheme has been definitely sanctioned. Official intimation to this effect is to be sent to the Newcastle local authorities shortly.

The scheme as approved by the Unemployment Grants Committee is to provide quay extension costing over £200,000 and it is estimated that it will give employment to 150 men for two-and-a-half years.

In view of the size of the scheme, the Government have been able to give it the special "magnitude" terms which were announced by Sir Oswald Moseley in the House of Commons on November 4 last. According to that announcement, these terms are 100 per cent. of the interest on the loan for 2½ years and 50 per cent. of the interest for the balance up to a further 12½ years.

As it is understood that statutory powers are involved, the Government will urge upon the authorities the importance of allowing no delay to occur in getting ahead with the necessary arrangement.

WARSHIPS IN PORT

The following British warships were in harbour yesterday:—

Tamar—Basin.
Thracian—Basin.
Stormcloud—Basin.
Somme—North Arm.
Sirdar—North Arm.
Sepoy—No. 7 buoy.
Sterling—No. 8 buoy.

Foreign.

Adamastor—Portuguese Cruiser.
Patria—Portuguese gunboat.
Hai Hung—Chinese gunboat.
Ming Sang—Chinese gunboat.

TREATMENT OF BURNS.

TANNIC ACID USED ON BOARD SHIP.

IMPORTANT ADVANCE.

A pamphlet on the tannic acid treatment for burns, issued by the Government is referred to in the current number of the Dolphin, the monthly magazine of the Imperial Merchant Service Guild, as being of interest to captains and officers, especially in ships where no medical man is carried. The special report embodied in the pamphlet, written by Doctor C. Wilson, M.B., F.R.C.S. (Edin.), is issued by the Medical Research Council. The discovery of this treatment has been described as a life-saving discovery, and one of the Guild members drew their attention to the pamphlet and suggested that it might be brought to the notice of the profession.

The following is an extract from the preface:—

In 1925 Dr. E. C. Davidson published from the Department of Surgery, Henry Ford Hospital, Detroit, a method of treating burns and scalds by tannic acid which he had found to diminish pain and to reduce the grave dangers of toxaemia and "secondary shock." His results were soon confirmed in this country, and the use of this treatment led to a great diminution of the painful and often fatal results of burns or scalds. The results found by trial of the method were in fact so good that in many hospitals the new treatment passed quickly into daily use. The conclusion must be that the tannic acid method for the treatment of burns is one of the most important recent advances that have been made in modern therapeutics.

Special attention is drawn to pages 30-31 of the pamphlet, in the course of which use of the treatment on board ship is referred to.

It is possible also that the treatment could be adapted to conditions in which constant nursing and supervision were not possible. After preliminary cleansing, tannic acid compresses could be applied for a period of 24 hours. There is no danger of serious corrosive action by tannic acid applied for this time. After the Coagulum has formed, the parts could be protected by dry gauze, wool and a bandage. The difficulties inseparable from the usual methods of spraying, drying and exposure of the burned area would thus be avoided. This method might be employed by ship's captains at sea, and one imagines that to a capable and interested captain it would present no great difficulties. A badly conducted tannic acid treatment is not more serious in its consequences than one similarly carried out under comparable conditions by other methods. It is probably much to be preferred in all circumstances to the use of carron oil or other greasy substance.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC
14 DAYS FROM CHINA AND 9 DAYS FROM JAPAN TO CANADA AND U.S.A.

	Hongkong Leave	Shanghai Leave	Kobe Leave	Yokohama Leave	Vancouver Arrive
Empress of Asia*	June 25	June 28	July 1	July 3	July 12
Empress of Canada	July 10	July 13	July 15	July 17	July 25
Empress of Russia*	July 23	July 26	July 29	July 31	Aug. 9
Empress of Japan	Aug. 7	Aug. 10	Aug. 12	Aug. 14	Aug. 22
Empress of Asia*	Aug. 20	Aug. 23	Aug. 26	Aug. 28	Sept. 6
Empress of Canada	Sept. 4	Sept. 7	Sept. 9	Sept. 11	Sept. 19
Empress of Russia*	Sept. 17	Sept. 20	Sept. 23	Sept. 25	Oct. 4
Empress of Japan	Oct. 2	Oct. 5	Oct. 7	Oct. 9	Oct. 17
Empress of Asia*	Oct. 15	Oct. 18	Oct. 21	Oct. 23	Nov. 1
Empress of Canada	Oct. 30	Nov. 2	Nov. 4	Nov. 6	Nov. 14
Empress of Russia*	Nov. 12	Nov. 15	Nov. 18	Nov. 20	Nov. 29

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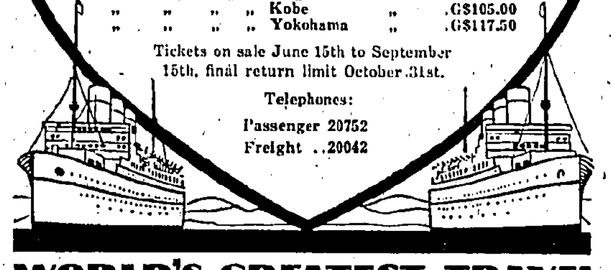

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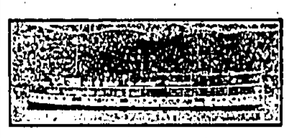

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SAT. 28th JUNE.
JULY.
THURS. 3rd SUN. 20th
TUES. 8th FRI. 25th
MON. 14th WED. 30th

S.S. "TAI MING"
[649 tons—Capt. G. J. Spink.]
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WED. 25th MON. 30th
JULY.
SUN. 6th TUES. 22nd
FRI. 11th SUN. 27th
WED. 16th

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S.S. "CITY OF BOMBAY" .....10th July.

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KARMALA	9,128	5th	July	Marseilles, London, Hull, Rotterdam & Antwerp.
MOREA	10,954	19th	July	Bombay, Marseilles & London.
*JEYPORE	5,318	26th	July	Marseilles, London, Hull, Hamburg, Rotterdam & Antwerp.
KALYAN	9,144	2nd	Aug.	Marseilles, London, Hull, Rotterdam & Antwerp.
RAJPUTANA	16,568	16th	Aug.	Bombay, Marseilles & London.
KASHMIR	8,985	30th	Aug.	M'seilles, L'don, R'dam & A'werp.
MANTUA	10,946	13th	Sept.	Bombay, Marseilles & London.
KASHGAR	9,005	27th	Sept.	M'seilles, L'don, R'dam & A'werp.

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BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS.

		1930		
TALMA	10,000	28th	June	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.
SHIRALA	7,841	3rd	July	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.
TAKLIWA	7,936	18th	July	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.
TILAWA	10,006	9th	Aug.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.

B.I. Apcar Line steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers. All steamers are fitted with wireless and carry a qualified surgeon.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South).

		1930		
ST. ALBANS	4,500	4th	July	Manila, Sandakan, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.
NELLORE	6,853	3rd	Aug.	
TANDA	6,956	5th	Sept.	

Regular monthly sailings from Hong Kong to Japan and Hong Kong to Australia.

The E. & A. S.S. Co., Ltd., steamers will also call at Shanghai, Iloilo, Cebu, Kolambugan, Tawao, Timor, Darwin, or other ports en route as inducement offers.

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The P. & O. Royal Mail steamers to London via Suez Canal.

The P. & O. Branch Service of steamers to London via the Cape.

The New Zealand Shipping Company's steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN.

		1930		
TAKLIWA	7,936	25th June 6 a.m.		Amoy, S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Osaka.
KALYAN	9,144	4th	July	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
NELLORE	6,853	8th	July	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama.
RAJPUTANA	16,568	18th	July	Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.
TILAWA	10,006	19th	July	Amoy, Moji, Kobe & Osaka.
TALAMBA	8,018	29th	July	Amoy, Moji, Kobe & Osaka.
KASHMIR	8,985	1st	Aug.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
*BORDA	—	2nd	Aug.	Shanghai & Kobe.
TALMA	10,000	10th	Aug.	Amoy, Moji, Kobe & Osaka.
MANTUA	10,946	15th	Aug.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
KASHGAR	9,005	29th	Aug.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
*BIRRIMA	—	30th	Aug.	Shanghai & Kobe.
MALWA	10,980	12th	Sept.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
KHYBER	9,114	26th	Sept.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
MOREA	10,954	10th	Oct.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
MACEDONIA	11,120	24th	Oct.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
RAWALPINDI	16,619	7th	Nov.	Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.
KALYAN	9,144	22nd	Nov.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
RANCHI	16,650	5th	Dec.	Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.

* Cargo only.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

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SHIPS THAT CREAK IN THE NIGHT.

BATTLESHIPS SAID TO BE JUST AS BAD.

NERVY PASSENGERS.

An important matter for all ocean travellers was the question of "creakage," said Dr. P. A. Hillhouse, of Glasgow, at the Institute of Naval Architects in London recently.

He had recently done four voyages—two on the Pacific and two on the Atlantic. Of the four ships on which he was a passenger, three pitched from beginning to end of the voyage, and one of them rolled, but all of them were unanimous in creaking.

They could imagine how very distressing this must be to a nervous passenger, or say to an American millionaire, who, having paid £200 or £300 for the voyage, had to listen night after night to the creaking.

When Dr. Hillhouse asked: "Can any naval man tell me whether or not there is creaking in battleships, in which there is not much timber?" Admiral of the Fleet, Lord Wester Wemyss, the president, replied with an emphatic "Yes."

NEW MOTOR LINER.

MAIDEN VOYAGE OF THE LAFAYETTE.

The new French motor liner Lafayette left Plymouth on her maiden voyage to New York. She aroused great interest in Plymouth, as she is the first motor liner to use the port.

The unique beauty of the new vessel is largely due to her tapered funnel and fine lines. "Art Nouveau" is the keynote of all the interior decorations. The interior ventilation is perfect, thanks to the adoption of the now famous Punkah-Louvre system, similar to that installed in the Ile de France.

The Lafayette, which was built by the Chantiers et Atelier de St. Nazaire-Penhoet, for the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique, has a shaft horse-power of 18,500 which will enable her to make the crossing, Plymouth-New York, in 7½ days or under.

Passenger accommodation is provided for 591 cabin class, 334 tourist third cabin, and 174 third class.

The Lafayette made 18¼ knots on hour on trial, which was the contract speed. She is expected to maintain a speed of 17½ knots an hour and is for the Havre-Plymouth-New York service, "cabin" and tourist third cabin, in which traffic the French Line has not hitherto participated, as far as the British Isles are concerned. She will run in turn with the popular steamer De Grasse, a Cammell Laird ship, built specially for this French Line service.

M.A.N. Engines.

The dimensions and speed of the Lafayette are: — Length, 575 feet; breadth, 77 feet; depth, 50 feet; displacement, 25,000 tons; gross tonnage, about 21,000 tons; and service speed 18 knots.

The Lafayette is propelled by four six-cylinder two-stroke cycle double-acting M.A.N. engines. These engines are standard air-injection units provided with separate turbo-blowers for scavenging purposes. The machinery has been constructed by the builders in collaboration with the M.A.N. works at Augsburg. Each engine develops 4,000 b.h.p. at 145 r.p.m. and 4,500 b.h.p. at 150 r.p.m.; the diameter of the cylinders is 600 mm. and the stroke 900 mm.

Electrical auxiliaries are provided in the engine-room and on deck, five diesel generator sets being provided. Three of these are of 700 k.w. and two of 500 k.w.

Each generator is driven by a six-cylinder trunk-piston type airless-injection engine of the M.A.N. four-stroke cycle pattern. These generator sets are located in a separate engine-room forward of the main compartment. Two auxiliary boilers are also located in the auxiliary engine-room.

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PASSENGER LISTS

ARRIVALS

Per m.s. Asama Maru from Los Angeles & way ports on June 23:—

Mrs. S. A. Bleeker, Mrs. Mary B. Hodge, Miss A. Hodge, Miss Alice M. Holmes, Mrs. C. M. Holmes, Miss L. B. Macquarrie, Mrs. Fanny Thorne, Mr. and Mrs. O. M. Walsoe, O. P. Cockerill, L. E. Thomas J. L. Knopp, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. S. D Baker, Dr. and Mrs. F. E. Frates, A. Breiteubuch, R. Neutra, Miss K. Gagawa, Miss K. Gagawa, Master M. Gagawa, Master T. Gagawa, Master Y. Gagawa, Y. Matsudaira, S. Masuda, T. Yamamoto, T. Matsuzaki, G. Fahuestoch, G. C. Fahuestoch, Miss S. Mathias, Mrs. A. Mathias, G. W. Greene, D. S. Green, Mr. and Mrs. B. L. Lewis. Commander J. Russel, Mrs. A. Nield, Miss R. Nield, C. Cussel, Mrs. P. Armoply.

Per s.s. Siberia Maru from Seattle on June 22:—

Miss Bengle E. Hughes, Miss Edna Josephine Ruddin, Miss Alma J. Tanber, Miss G. M. Blizard, Jubel Abe, Mrs. Masako Abe, Akira Miyashiro, Albert Fietzen, Delavan L. Pierson, Mrs. E. B. D. Pierson, Alfredo Rehbein, Matsuhiko Maruo, Lee Orlando Nagel.

DEPARTURES.

Per s.s. Haruna Maru for Japan via Shanghai on June 22:—

Mr. and Mrs. Gotoh, Miss L. Buehler, Miss A. Buehler, Miss E. M. Lany, R. Cohendet, H. Yoshida, Mrs. Y. Kawa, Master J. Kawa, Master H. Kawa, K. Mizuta, Mrs. H. Suzuki, W. Donald Hyde.

Per s.s. Tango Maru for Australia on June 24:—

Gorje Sacramento, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Guttridge, Miss. E. Runden, Miss B. Hughes, Alfredo Gonzales, Joe Valestra, G. Shimamoto, Mrs. M. E. Rutherford, T. G. Rutherford, Mr. and Mrs. L. Sarreal, Mrs. H. de Endaya, M. K. Pierton, Mrs. J. Torres, Jose Torres A. E. Magenci, Albert Tietjen, Alfredo Rehbein, Mr. and Mrs. Olaf M. Walsoe, Mr. and Mrs. D. L. Pierson, Alexander Rosa, George Murray, Mrs. W. Whitbourn, Mrs. L. J. Davis, G. S. Jason, Felipe Damanag.

Per s.s. President Lincoln for Seattle on June 24:—

Joachim H. Bunning, Mr. and Mrs. William S. Fish, William N. Gray, jun., Mr. and Mrs. John A. Swanner, Mrs. Helen S. Fuller, Raymond T. Hager, Mrs. Alvina Lobne, E. Nordgren, R. E. O'Bolger, M. G. Tewksbery, E. O. Ogden, Mrs. Lida W. Rosenthal, Gilbert Snow, Herbert Van Brunt, George L. Holland, Mrs. Edith Fullaway, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. D. T. Fullaway, David I. MacDonald, A. Masseurs, R. D. Wrigley, Frank V. Chamberlain, C. K. Baldwin.

STEAMERS' MOVEMENTS

The C.P.S. R.M.S. Empress of Russia from Hong Kong on June 4, arrived at Vancouver on June 21 (Saturday).

The Ben Line s.s. Benalder from Middlesbro', London and Straits left Singapore for this port on June 23, and is due to arrive here on June 28.

HONG KONG TIDE

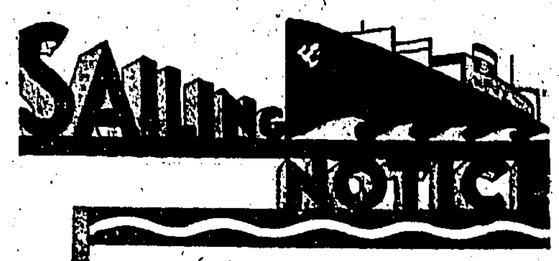
The tide-table given below has been obtained by aid of the Tide-predicting Machine, which includes 40 components for the better prediction of tides, from the result of the analysis of the tidal observations, taken at the Kowloon tidal observatory under the direction of Dr. Doberck during the years 1887, 1888 and 1889.

The times and heights are given for Kowloon; but they may be used for the Victoria Naval Yard and Aberdeen, the differences being very small.

The times of high and low-water must not be considered to coincide with the times of slack-water and change of current, the two phenomena being quite distinct.

June 24 to 30, 1930.

Date.	High Water		Lower Water	
June	Standard Times	Ht	Standard Times	Ht.
Tues. 24	m 7 6 6.3 8 36 a 4.1		m 0 4 2.6 2 36 a 1.1	
Wed. 25	m 7 41 7.4 9 38 a 4.0		m 1 15 2.7 3 21 a 0.5	
Thurs. 26	m 8 32 7.9 10 39 a 3.6		m 1 52 2.5 4 3 a 0.1	
Fri. 27	m 9 0 8.2 11 39 a 3.3		m 2 32 2.9 4 47 a 0.3	
Sat. 28	m 9 50 8.3		m 3 16 3.0 5 34 a 0.4	
Sun. 29	m 0 37 3.6 m 10 44 8.1		m 4 1 3.0 6 32 a 0.4	
Mon. 30	m 1 33 3.8 m 11 43 7.8		m 4 51 3.4 7 16 a 0.3	



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Pres. Cleveland	July 1, 1	Pres. Madison	July 8
Pres. Pierce	July 15	Pres. Jackson	July 22
Pres. Taft	July 29	Pres. McKinley	Aug. 5

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	8 a.m.		8 a.m.
Pres. Fillmore	June 29	Pres. Van Buren	July 27
Pres. Wilson	July 13	Pres. Garfield	Aug. 10

TO MANILA

	6 p.m.		6 p.m.
Pres. Madison	July 1	Pres. Jackson	July 15
Pres. Pierce	July 5	Pres. Taft	July 19

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Steamers	Due Hong Kong	Due to Sail
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CHANGTE	12th August	22nd August
TAIPING	15th September	23rd September
CHANGTE	14th October	21st October

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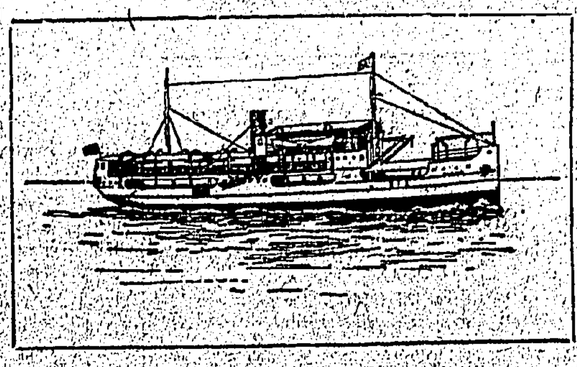

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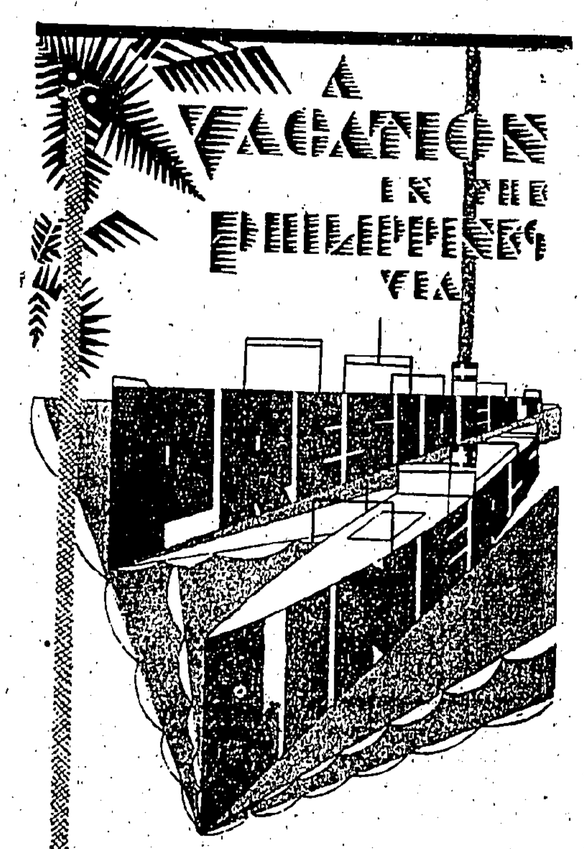
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BIRTH

ROBERTSON.—On June 23, at The Peak Hospital, to Mr and Mrs. W. G. Robertson, a son.

Hong Kong, Tuesday, June 24, 1930.

EYES ON INDIA.

Hong Kong, with its loyal Indian civilian community and its equally loyal Punjabi battalion, will read with great interest the cabled summary of the second part of the Simon report on India. Sir John Simon and his colleagues spent two years, and much of that time in India, in an intensive study of the country's constitutional problems. Their mandate, as fixed by the Act under which the Commission was constituted, was to advise "whether and to what extent it is desirable to establish the principle of responsible government, or to extend, modify or restrict the degree of responsible government now existing." Its judgment is the outcome of long and profound, and not unfriendly, study on such issues as the use to which India has put her first instalment of political freedom, on how best India can be equipped for learning to manage her own affairs, and on the means whereby the self-government of British India can be reconciled with enduring friendly relations with the despotic Princes of the Native States. Because of its vital importance, the report needs to be considered in a calm atmosphere. It would seem, however, that one of the motives which prompted Gandhi to precipitate his campaign was to prevent a dispassionate consideration of the Commission's report by engineering a state of unrest in India and of alarm in Great Britain, so that attention might be deflected from the issues which should properly determine future constitutional legislation for India. Serious as the position has been, and is, it is easily possible to exaggerate its gravity. For the quieting of undue fears thought should be taken of the loyalty of the Indian army and the native Police, and of the fact that the number that so far have actively participated in the revolt are at most a few thousands in a population of something like 300,000,000.

It is encouraging to learn that in all their main proposals the Commissioners are unanimous, and their recommendations provide for an elaborate and detailed scheme covering the whole field of the constitutional problem of India. The central feature of the scheme is the reorganisation of the Constitution of British India on a Federal basis and in such a way that individual Indian States or groups of States may enter when they wish. The existing provinces, excluding Burma, should be the basis of the Federal structure. They should be given a maximum measure of autonomy. This involves the abolition of dyarchy. Important modifications in the form and functions of the provincial executives and legislatures are recommended. The Commission has not found it possible to make unanimous recommendations on the desirability or otherwise of the establishment of Second Chambers in the provinces.

The devolution scheme recommended by the Commissioners aims at giving a maximum of provincial autonomy consistent with the common interest of India as a whole. This means, as already stated, the abolition of dyarchy for it is an essence of the system that, whilst certain Departments were transferred to the control of Ministers the reserved side of administration was still carried on under superintendence directed and controlled by the Central Government. Each province should be, as far as possible, mistress of her own house. Thus independent life will be given to the provinces, which will form the nucleus of a new Federal structure. It is proposed that in future the progress of these great areas should be entrusted to units of Government responsible to the legislatures elected on an extended franchise.

These are the main features of the second part of the Simon Report, but how far they will appeal to Ghandi and his fellow extremists will not be left in doubt for long. That they will receive an impassionate consideration from the great bulk of India's populace is certain. Now that the Indians in general are made aware of the far-reaching reforms submitted for the uplift of their country they will likely be found to raliy stronger than ever round the British Raj and to seek by every means possible to dissociate themselves from those fanatics who would hurl India into a veritable abyss.

News in Brief

The Court is not sitting to-day in the Andersen Meyer—Hong Kong Hotel case. The hearing will be resumed to-morrow at 10.30 a.m.

A Chinese boy named Lam Yuen-pan (15), living at 16 Shepherd Street, Taihang, was drowned last night whilst bathing in the washermen's reservior on the hill above Taihang village. The body was recovered by the Police and removed to the public mortuary.

Two lots of Government land at Kowloon were sold by public auction yesterday at the Crown Land Office. K.I.L. No. 2342, at the junction of Bute Street and Fa Yuen Street, was sold to Chan Kau for $15,912. The second lot, K.I.L. No. 2343, was sold to Mrs. Ko Hun-lun for $6,700.

The following officers, appointed to the China Station, will leave Home aboard s.s. Kashmir, which sails on Thursday; Lieut.-Commander A.H.D. Lane, appointed to H.M.S. Seraph; Lieut.-Commander D. B. Dowling, to H.M.S. Seamew; Capt. A. L. S. Harris, R.M., to H.M.S. Kent, and also as Staff Officer (Intelligence), Shanghai.

The Chinese steersman of a trading junk has reported to the Water Police that while his craft was proceeding from Cheung Sha Wan to Wanchai, a sudden gush of wind, just off the Sincere Company, carried the junk in the direction of the steamer Yat Shing. The sail became entangled with the flagstaff at the rear of the ship, which default the Police fixed later.

Two Chinese coolies who disputed over the loading of a lighter with coal by the Agagosa Maru, were at the Kowloon Magistracy this morning bound over to keep the peace. It was stated by Sergeant Wood that the fight occurred on Saturday but the complainant did not report about it till Monday, he apparently having thought the Police Station was closed over the week-end!

CORRESPONDENCE

A COURT REPORT.

[To the Editor of "China Mail."]

Sir,—Referring to the report of the proceedings of the larceny of which before Mr. Whyte-Smith at the Kowloon Magistracy I was alleged to have asked the Magistrate: "Well, what about the option of a fine." I made no statement as published but requested the Magistrate as follows:—"Will Your Worship consider an option of a fine."

I shall be glad if you insert a correction as to my request to the Magistrate.

Yours, etc.,

FRANK X. D'ALMADA E CASTRO, JUN.

[The two phrases represent the exact difference between Twiddledum and Twiddledee. In any case an examination of our reporter's shorthand notes bears out his report as published.—Ed. *China Mail.*]

SILVER DOLLARS AS LEGAL TENDER.

[To the Editor of "China Mail."]

Sir,—May I, through your valuable medium, ask the Hong Kong Electric Company to explain their reasons for refusing to accept silver dollars in payment of accounts due to them. Yesterday I sent my "boy" with twelve silver dollars to pay an account, but the silver was refused, and my boy was told to acquaint me that I should not be so crazy as to think that the Hong Kong Electric Company would accept silver dollars.

I am not crazy, and this public utility company should know that the Hong Kong silver dollar is legal tender, and I could, if I had wanted to, have forced them to accept it. What is the use of blaming small Chinese shops for refusing to accept this currency when such a large British concern like the Electric Company is showing such a bad example?

Yours, etc.,

DISGUSTED.

Hong Kong, June 24.

[It is known to be the custom of native shroffs to decline silver dollars unless compelled to. No responsible European official would reject silver dollars.—Ed. *China Mail.*]

H. C. L. PROBLEMS.

[To the Editor of the "China Mail".]

Sir,—The long-suffering public has already been informed of the increase of bus fares on the Peninsula, and must have been pleased to hear that the increases are only an "effort to standardise conditions," and have nothing to do with any rise in the price of petrol or the new tax upon motor spirit! So it is not unnatural to expect that as soon as the tax goes into effect, there will be another little addition to put up with. And it will be quite useless to protest, apparently.

Where is all this sort of thing going to stop? There seems no reason why the Hong Kong bus companies should not raise their fares, owing, *of course*, to the petrol tax. And so the fun goes on, and the public pays the piper whilst the Civil Servants call the tune.

Another points. Cannot something be done to stop unscrupulous profiteering by jobbers and retailers? The humble packet of cigarettes, which once cost 15 cents in shops and 20 cents in hotels and bars, are now 18 cents on the streets, and 25 cents in the hotels. Was the tobacco of which these present stocks of cigarettes are made, subject to the new tax? One thinks not. And is it right that whilst outside vendors have raised their prices 20 per cent., hotel owners go one better by sticking prices up 25 per cent.—perhaps to save themselves the trouble of carrying odd cents!

And all this is done without a word of explanation from the manufacturers, who, it would naturally be supposed, would have something to say on the matter. Would the public at Home permit this sort of thing? Perhaps, but not without a struggle.

Yours, etc.,

WHAT THING.

Hong Kong, June 24.

ST. PAUL'S COLLEGE.

BAZAAR TO BE OPENED BY GOVERNOR.

As part of the celebrations in commemoration of 80 years' educational work in St. Paul's College, an effort is being made to raise funds for a further extension of the school.

The scheme is to take over the Bishop's quarters, which are now fully 80 years old and not well suited for residential purposes, and rebuild them for the much needed extension of the school. The scheme thus includes the provision of a house for the Bishop as well as the re-building of his present quarters. This involves the raising of a very considerable sum of money. Already a sum of nearly $30,000 has been collected for this purpose and it is hoped that the bazaar will considerably augment this amount.

His Excellency the Governor has kindly promised to open the bazaar on July 18.

KOWLOON OUTRAGE.

ARREST OF ALLEGED BANDITS.

Canton, Yesterday.

A report has been received of the arrest at Shekki, Chungshan, of the three notorious bandits who staged a hold-up at Mongkok, Kowloon, on May 14 last, in which Mr. Lai Kit-lin, Manager of the Ching Shan Chinaware Co., was robbed of $2,000 in notes, when the victim was travelling as a passenger in a bus of the Kowloon Motor Bus Co.

It appears that a detective of the Chungshan police force, who saw the prisoners at the Wu-Chow hotel in Macao, became suspicious of the men, owing to their conspicuous display of jewellery by the way of gold rings and watches. The detective immediately detailed two men to watch their movements, and when the bandits arrived at Shekki, they were at once put into custody.

Upon cross-examination, it transpired that they were the men, who held up the manager of the Ching Shan Chinaware Company in Hong Kong.—Canton News Agency.

AMBULANCE CORPS.

The Hon. Treasurer acknowledges the receipt of the following donation to Brigade Funds:—

Mr. T. N. Chau $100
Mr. Li Yau-tsun, C.B.E. $ 50
Mr. Mok Kon-sang ..... $ 50

North London District Nursing Association, of 467, Holloway-road, N., which gives free nursing service to the poor, requires £10,000 to carry on, as at the end of last year the total amount at its disposal was £2,500 when 3,880 cases were attended, necessitating 55,817 visits.

SUPERSTITIONS OF FRENCH PEASANTS.

A FORTUNE-TELLING EPISODE.

WITCHCRAFT ON FARMS.

The strength of mediæval superstition among the French peasantry is illustrated by three separate cases reported in the French Press.

The first concerns Mme. Roctain, who is at present living in Paris. Not long ago she was visited by a gipsy hawker, who, after selling her a few yards of lace, offered to tell her fortune. The gipsy said that her client had a dangerous enemy in a brunette named Jeanne.

It happened that Mme. Roctain had an acquaintance who corresponded exactly to this description, and of whose friendship, she was not quite certain. She therefore obeyed implicitly the instructions of the gipsy, who told her that if she wished to prosper in spite of evil influences which were working against her she must leave all her savings (£80) in a white envelope on her window-sill.

The gipsy explained that at a certain hour of the night, when the astral indications were propitious, she would pass by, and with magical incantations would secure a blessing on the envelope. One condition of this contract with supernatural powers was that the envelope must remain unopened for nine days.

On the sixth day Mme. Roctain's anxiety concerning her savings and her natural curiosity overcame her superstition. She opened the envelope, only to find it empty. She no longer believes in witchcraft, and has reported her misfortune to the Police.

A Bewitched Farm.

The second case is that of a farmer at Loiron, in the Mayenne Department. He noticed that his cows and horses seemed to be stricken with a kind of St. Vitus's dance. Shortly afterwards his 17-year-old daughter developed the same complaint. A workman, who had the reputation of being a wizard, was called in, and apparently gave satisfaction.

But he was then called to another bewitched farm, and after having carried out mysterious rites in several rooms, declared that the spell would be cast upon the whole place again unless he received a large sum of money. His demands were too high, and so the superstitious farmer consulted the Police about them. And that is the end of the wizard for the time being.

The third case is that of M. and Mme. Royier, who had a small farm at Seysseul, in the Isere Department. Their complaint is that their farm is bewitched, and that objects left on the table, either disappear altogether or hurl themselves on to the ground. They thought first of sending for a wizard, but decided to consult the Police.

EX-SHAH'S WILL.

£200 A YEAR FOR EACH OF HIS EIGHT WIVES.

New York, May 23.

Under the will of the ex-Shah Ahmed Kadjar, which has been filed here owing to his property being in this country, an annuity of £1,200 has been left to his brother, Prince Mohammed Hassan, with a supplementary income for ten years for the education of Prince Hassan's two sons. The ex-Shah's secretary Sadeh Khan, will receive £4,000.

The ex-Shah's mother is bequeathed all his real estate in Persia, half of his jewels and one-sixth of his securities. The residue is to be divided between his only son, Prince Freydoun, and his daughters, Princesses Maryan Iran and Homayoun. His eight wives will receive annuities of £200 each, in addition to £120 a year for each child under the age of 20.

Ten Years Ago

[From the "China Mail," June 24, 1920.]

To-day's dollar is worth 3/-7¼d.

* * * *

Information has been received from a reliable source that the Government has given a negative reply to the petition submitted by the Indian members of the Police Force some short time ago, praying for a revision of their new scale of salaries.

The Hong Kong Government, in its reply, said it had given earnest consideration to the petition, but regretted that it was unable to accede to it.

The petition asked that the Indian members of the Police Force might be granted salaries equal to half of the present salaries of European members of an equivalent rank with proportionate allowances.

REPORT OF SIMON COMMISSION.

Constitution Must Be Federal.

GOVERNOR'S POWERS.

London, Yesterday.

The second volume of the Simon Commission's Report has now been issued. It comprises the unanimous recommendations.

The Report says that the ultimate Constitution must be a Federal one. As regards the units of federation of British India, the present Provinces are in no way ideal areas for self-government. The Government of India should appoint a Boundaries Commission to adjust the provincial boundaries.

There should be a maximum of provincial autonomy, involving the abolition of the dyarchy (the system of dividing the administration between local and central governments). "Each province should be mistress in its own house."

Burma Excluded.

Burma should be definitely excluded from the new polity, and have its own Governor, not subordinate to the Viceroy. "The point at which Indian and Burman affairs might be co-ordinated should be London, not Delhi."

The Provincial Legislatures should be increased in size, and be based on the enfranchisement of ten per cent. of the total population, which would be treble the present electorate. It proposes a "substantial increase" in women votes.

The Provinces should be administered by a Provincial Cabinet chosen by the Governor, who would have over-riding powers for certain defined purposes.

A Federal Assembly.

The Legislative Assembly should be reconstituted as a new central organ, entitled the "Federal Assembly," composed of members mainly chosen by the Provincial Councils by a method of proportional representation. The Council of State is to be retained as heretofore.

The existing legislative and financial powers of the two central chambers should remain as at present, but the Federal Assembly will vote certain indirect taxes to be collected by a central agency.

Governor General's Powers.

The central executive should be the Governor General in Council, and the Governor General, not the Secretary of State, should appoint Councillors. "The Governor General must continue not only to be the representative of the King Emperor in all formal ceremonial matters, but the actual head and active head of the Government."

The British Parliament should still be responsible for future decisions. "It is impossible to provide at this stage as much latitude for the change in the central sphere as in the provincial constitution."

The Executive Council cannot be "responsible" to the Indian Legislature in the same sense as the British Cabinet is responsible to the British Parliament. "Until the Provinces establish themselves as self-governing units, the ultimate form of the Central Government cannot be fully determined."

Defence Essentials.

"Throughout the period that India is on the road to complete self-government," the report emphasises, "the gateway of the north-west should be safely held. The Army in India must be strong enough for the task. We hold that for many years the presence of British troops and British officers serving in Indian regiments will be essential."

Regarding the constitutional problem of India's defence, the Report proposes that the Governor-General, advised by the Commander in Chief, as representing the Imperial authorities, should be responsible, instead of the Government of India, and thus the defence of the North-West frontier will become an Imperial function, and "a matter of supreme concern to the whole Empire."

It alludes to the equally grave dangers of internal disturbances, involving not only the problem of preservation of law and order.

Efficient Administration.

"The life of millions in India depends literally on the existence of a thoroughly efficient administrative machine," therefore while prepared to recommend a considerable advance towards self-government, the Commissioners emphasise "there must be a power able to step in and save the situation." The Governor General and Governors must be armed with full and ample powers, and an impartial power must for the present be maintained to protect the minorities.

The Indian Civil Service and Indian Police Service must continue to be recruited as All-India services by the Secretary of State.

The High Courts should be centralised.

Finally, as a beginning in the direction of an All-Indian federation, the Report proposes the creation of a "Council for Greater India," for organised consultation between British India and the States.

Guiding Principles.

The Commissioners explain that they have been guided by the following principles:

Firstly, the new Constitution should contain within itself a provision for its own development. "Where further legislation is required, it should result from the needs of the time, not from the arbitrary demand of fixed time table."

Secondly, constitutional changes should be concerned with future development, when all of India, not merely British India, will take her place in the Empire.

"The new Constitution should provide an open door whereby, when it seems good to them, the ruling Princes may enter on reasonable and just terms."

Thirdly, the "fundamentals of government" must be safeguarded. The Commissioners, alluding to the Governors of the Provinces say that the essence of their plan "will afford Indians an opportunity of judging, by experiment in the provincial sphere, how far the British system of parliamentary government is fitted to their needs, and the natural genius of the people. It must be realised that the change involved is very great and far reaching."—Reuter.

What the Press Thinks.

London, Yesterday

The comments in the morning papers deal generally with the broad outlines of the Simon Commission. The plan of a Federal solution is generally approved and the necessity of eventually bringing in the Indian States is recognised, while no opposition is expressed to the separation of Burma, which was expected.

The articles do not express regret at the proposed extinction of the dyarchy.

On the reports of the general proposals, however, the opinion is not unanimous, for while the Times describes it as the most hopeful advance of our generation toward the solution of the problem of India, the Daily Herald, which is frankly critical, considers that the Commission has evaded the main issue and that its proposals are not for self government.

Conservative papers are gratified that the importance of the Army question is realised, though they consider that the suggested solution will require close scrutiny, and doubts are expressed at the wisdom of the proposals regarding law and order in the Provinces.—Reuter.

ROUND THE CINEMAS

MOVIETONE PICTURE DEALS WITH RACES.

"A SONG OF KENTUCKY."

Presented with a race track background. "A Song of Kentucky," Fox Movietone all talking picture now showing at the Queen's Theatre, unfolds a delightful romance. Lee Coleman, rich and beautiful society girl who owns a promising candidate entered in an important stake race, is loved by two men, Jerry Reavis, a young song writer, and Kane Pitcairn, whose intentions are more or less uncertain.

Lee and Jerry announce their engagement and immediately her aunt and Pitcairn, aided by Nancy Morgan, a jealous woman, plan an intrigue that separates them until Fate brings about a happy understanding.

Joe Wagstaff, brilliant young stage actor, who was the star of "Billy" in New York, enacts the role of Jerry Reavis, Lois Moran, well known screen actress, portrays the role of Lee Coleman and Douglas Gilmore appears as Kane Pitcairn. The character of Nancy Morgan is entrusted to Dorothy Burgess, well remembered as "Tonia Marie" in "In Old Arizona."

The supporting cast also includes such well known names as Hedda Hopper, Herman Bing and Edwards Davis.

OBITUARY.

MISS INESIA DE GRACA.

The death of Miss Inesia Maria de Graca occurred at her home, 1, Aimai Villas, Kowloon, on Sunday. Miss de Graca had been ill for several months. Much sympathy will be extended to her brothers and sisters, who are left to mourn her loss.

The funeral took place yesterday at the Roman Catholic Cemetery, Happy Valley and a large number of friends attended. The Rev. Father Granelli conducted the ceremony, assisted by the Rev. Father Noval and other priests.

'REDS' IN HONG KONG

DEMONSTRATION STAGED AT TIFFIN TIME.

RED FLAGS WAVED.

A Chinese "Red" staged a Communistic demonstration near the Central Market at tiffin time yesterday. He collected a crowd of between 30 and 40 Chinese of the lower class and proceeded to distribute leaflets to them. This was followed by a mild demonstration in which red flags were waved. The Police arrived on the scene before the demonstration could assume a more serious aspect. On seeing the Police the crowd immediately dispersed, discarding their leaflets, flags and a couple of banners. These were picked up by the Police who arrested one man who is being detained for interrogation.

"PEGS" AND HEALTH.

ARE EUROPEANS MORE SOBER.

INSURANCE FACTS.

Among the many interesting things Sir Phiroze Sethna told the assembled Rotarians of Bombay in the course of an address on insurance, was that the average European in this country to-day is considered to be less of a risk from the insurance point of view than he was a generation back.

The reason for this Sir Phiroze ascribes to the fact that temperate habits are spreading among the class referred to, and that consequently the expectation of life of Europeans has gone up.

This evidence goes to confirm that of the authorities in Great Britain, who consider that the post-war Briton does not indulge in alcoholic stimulants to anything like the extent that his pre-war counterpart did. Just as there is much less drunkenness in England than there used to be, so in India the representative of the race is becoming moderate in his consumption of liquor, Sir Phiroze Sethna revealed that insurance companies are largely guided in their issue of policies by the information given them about the alcoholic habits of the applicant.

Whereas in the old days—in this respect they were more bad than good — brandy was the favourite drink, and plenty of it at that, at the present time, whisky is more popular. And there are increasing numbers of men who prefer to take their pegs in small quantities, so that the formerly universal "burra peg" is giving way to the "chota" and even the "pao."—Allahabad Pioneer.

STUDENT FINED.

NEGLIGENT DRIVING OF MOTOR CAR.

Yesterday Mr. R. E. Lindsell registered a conviction against Chan Kai-ling, a student of St. Stephen's College, for negligent driving of his motor car in Bonham Road. Defendant drove the car from one side of the road to the other without ascertaining if the thoroughfare was clear of traffic. This resulted in a motor cycle driven by Mr. W. P. Thomson, a Police Probationer, being forced against the wall, the collision causing damage to the cycle to the extent of $50. Mr. Lindsell imposed a fine of $20 on Chan and ordered him to pay $50 to Mr. Thomson as compensation.

FOR THE BUSY MAN !

"Please ring up No.———." How often do we not find such a message upon our office desk, or phone table at home? Not every caller cares to leave his name with your clerk or your "boy" especially if the matter is an urgent or a private one. But very naturally, the first question to occur to your own mind is "Now, I wonder who *that* can be?" The Telephone Hand Book, just published by the Hong Kong Dollar Directory Company, will provide the answer. It contains a complete list of the new Government and public telephone numbers, arranged in *numerical* order. You need not remain in doubt as to who your caller is, therefore, before giving him a ring. Just turn up the number in the *numerical* Telephone Handbook—and there you are! Nothing could be simpler! On sale at Newspaper Enterprise Limited, 3A, Wyndham Street.

LOOKING AT YOUR OWN LEGS.

BIRMINGHAM'S NEW BAN ON VANITY.

POLICE ACTION.

Citizens of Birmingham are now forbidden to look at their own legs! This is the latest decree of an official of the Watch Committee.

It was considered a crime until recently, in the eyes of the Watch Committee, to look at the legs of other people. Pavlova was made to wear fleshings in her famous classical dances so that the good citizens of Birmingham should not be shocked, and all chorus girls had to wear tights when they appeared before a Birmingham audience.

This raised such a storm of protest and ridicule that the committee was forced to reconsider the matter.

It gravely held an inspection of a bare leg, and finding nothing very vicious about it, generously decided that if the people of Birmingham cared to gaze on the bare legs of others they were at liberty to do so.

But now they refuse the citizens permission to look at their own legs—even when they are decently covered.

Reflections.

"The Mystic Garden," a side show of the National Trades Exhibition at the Bingley Hall, Birmingham, is the latest entertainment to come under the ban of the Birmingham official censor.

The centre of attraction in the garden was a rustic bridge, which, by an arrangement of mirrors, reflected back the legs of the people walking over it.

"It has gone now," said Mr. Don Legat, the manager of the show, shaking his head sadly. "The watch committee was evidently so shocked at the thought of people being able to see their own legs that they sent a police inspector round to us.

"The inspector warned us that if we did not take down the bridge immediately the matter would be brought before the watch committee, and the whole show would probably be closed down.

"So of course, we had to dismantle it, although the same device was used for months at Olympia, London, without complaint."

Mr. T. J. Brookes, the proprietor of the show, said: "It is sheer prudery. The people could see little more than their knees."

SHADOWS BEFORE

COMING EVENTS ANNOUNCED IN CHINA MAIL

Entertainments

To-day — Queen's Theatre, "A Song of Kentucky."

To-day — Star Theatre, "Two Arabian Knights."

To-day—World Theatre, "Clear the Deck" 5.15 and 9.20 p.m.; "Reminiscence of Peking" (Chinese picture), 2.30 and 7.15 p.m.

To-day — Majestic Theatre; "Two Flaming Youths."

To-day—Central Theatre, "Love Parade."

June 27-28—Star Theatre; R. B. Salisbury presents "The Girl Friend," 9.15 p.m.

June 29-30—Star Theatre; R. B. Salisbury presents "Funny Face," 9.15 p.m.

July 1—Star Theatre; R. B. Salisbury presents "So This Is Love", 9.15 p.m.

Home Mails.

To-morrow—Outward for Europe via Marseilles (Diomed), 8.30 a.m.; for Europe via Vancouver, B.C., and Europe via Siberia (Empress of Asia), 10 a.m.

Sports

See Special Sports Diary on page 8.

Lammerts' Auctions.

To-morrow—At 4, Lochiel Terrace, Cameron Road, Kowloon household furniture, 11 a.m.

June 26—At Sales Room, Duddell Street, watches, cloisonne and antimony wares etc., 11 a.m.

Meeting.

June 27—China Sugar Refining Co. Ltd., Jardine Matheson's Board Room, noon.

Miscellaneous.

July 5.—V.R.C. second night fete.

RED CROSS WORKERS

TRIBUTE PAID BY DUKE OF YORK.

London, May 19.

A tribute to the activities of Red Cross workers in connection with child welfare in India and the promotion of health and education in South Africa was paid by the Duke of York in opening the Red Cross Empire Conference at St. James's Palace.

Lord Passfield, Secretary of State for the Colonies, who followed, urged the establishment of a voluntary organisation to deal with visitations like famine and earthquakes overseas.

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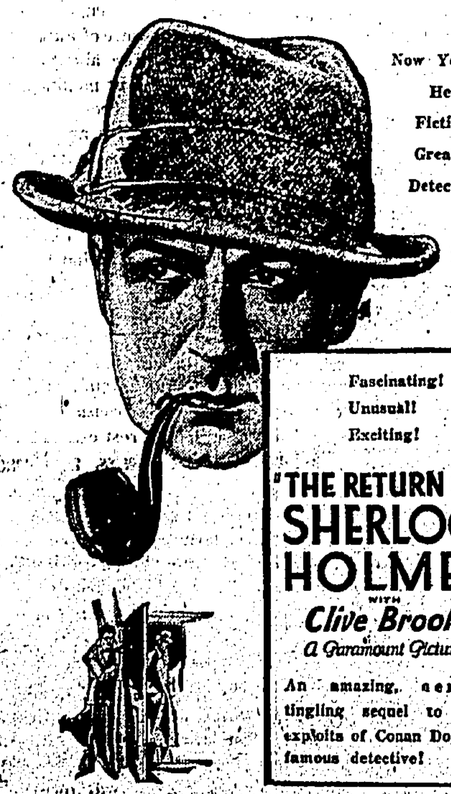

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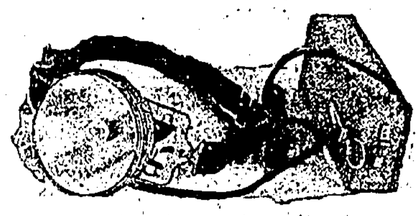

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Sport Columns

LAWN BOWLS IN RETROSPECT.

Joint Leaders Both Win Full Points.

A SIXTH DOUBLE.

[By "Short Head."]

The League matches on Saturday have still left the championships of both Divisions in doubt as the joint leaders all won—the C.C.C. and the C.S.C.C. in Division I. and the K.B.G.C. and the C.S.C.C. in Division II. The feature of the day was the sixth double event scored by the Civil Service, who seem to be doing better than perhaps they have ever done since they first joined the Lawn Bowls League. But—will they keep it up next Saturday when they have to recover two points in each Division that they lost last season?

C.C.C. v. Kowloon Dock R.C.

The first game on the card last Saturday was that between the Craigengower C.C. and the Kowloon Dock R.C. and the feature was the downfall of Bradbury's rink and his concession of seven shots on one head. He was opposed to Cullen as skip, and the first eleven heads were fairly even, the score then standing at 9—8 in favour of Bradbury. On the next head Cullen got a 7. Bradbury followed with a 2, to which Cullen replied with a couple of ones and led by 17—11. A 3 came Bradbury's way, but Cullen got a single and a couple of 2's. Bradbury scored one and Cullen gained a couple on the last head, to win by 24—15.

Basa was opposed to Lapsley and had scored nine singles up to the 11th head, Lapsley's scores being a 3 and a 1. The latter got another 3, followed by 2, 2, 2, and 3 for Basa, who now led 18—7. Lapsley scored a 5 on the 17th head and a 2 on the 19th head, whereas Basa's remaining scores were a single and a couple of 2's, Basa winning by 23—14.

Omar, who was opposed to Goodman, scored only eight heads and yet won by 23—19. Omar opened with a 5 and a 3, and at the 10th head the scores were 10—10.

At the 16th head the scores were 14—14, and then Goodman got a couple of twos, followed by a 5 for Omar's rink. Goodman got a single and Omar finished the game with a 4, thus winning by 23—19.

K.B.G.C. v. K.C.C.

The Bowling Green Club won by 68—48.

On the first rink Whibley was opposed to Fraser, the latter opening the scoring with a 2 and a couple of singles. Each side had a 4, followed by 1 and 3 for Whibley and 1, 2, 2, and 3 for Fraser. Whibley scored a 5 on the 12th head, but a 1 and a 2 gave Fraser a lead of 19—13. Whibley had slightly the better of the remaining play, but was beaten by 23—20.

Guy was opposed to Lammert, the game being remarkable for the fact that Lammert scored 10 singles up to the 20th head when he got a couple. Guy's score totalled 21, being helped by a trio of 4's. He thus won by 21—12.

Holland, who was opposed to Silkstone, got a couple of 5's early in the game and led by 22—5 at the 12th head. Silkstone then scored a couple of singles and a couple of 2's, to which Holland responded with a 2 and a trio of 2's, Silkstone getting a couple on the last head. Holland won by 27—13.

Club de Recreio v. Police R.C.

The Club de Recreio won by 72—58.

Luz was opposed to Post, who started with a "bang" and led at the seventh head by 14—5, including a 5. Then Luz scored a 4, three singles and a 7. Post got a couple of 2's. Luz ran away with the next five heads and Post got a couple of singles. Luz won by 29—20.

Marques was opposed to Hargreaves, who scored seven in the first four heads as against 2 for Marques, but the latter had the better of the play up to the 18th head when he led by 17—9. A 4 and a couple of singles proved useful for Hargreaves. Marques scored six afterward as compared with two for Hargreaves, and Marques won by 23—17.

A. Ribeiro, against West, scored on the first three heads and led at the 10th head by 12—5. West scored a 5 and a single, and at the 15th head the scores were level at 13 all. At the 19th head Ribeiro led by 20—13 and then West scored 3 and 5 on the last two heads, giving him a win by 21—20.

Taikoo R.C. v. C.S.C.C.

The Civil Service won by 51—50.

On the first rink Wotherspoon was opposed by Gregory's team and was down 8—1 at the seventh head. Wotherspoon scored a couple of 2's followed by trio of singles for Gregory, who led by 11—5. Wotherspoon gradually crept up and passed Gregory at the 18th head, the scores being 13—11. Then Gregory got a 4 and a couple of singles and won the game by 17—13.

Ferguson was opposed to Grimmitt's team, the latter leading by 12—4 at the seventh head and 20—9 at the 15th head. Grimmitt scored only a single thereafter, and the margin at the finish was reduced to 21—15 in favour of Grimmitt, whose total included a couple of 4's.

Wallace had Brawn as opponent, whom he led by 9—1 at the sixth head. At the 14th head Brawn led by 13—12, but Ferguson monopolised the rest of the heads and won by 21—13.

DIVISION II.

C.S.C.C. v. Club de Recreio.

The Civil Service won by 69—52.

Hollands was opposed to Alves, and the play up to the eighth head was even, after which Hollands scored a 6 to lead by 12—6. Alves led by 15—14 on the 14th head and held his lead, winning by 21—19.

Archibald was opposed to Basto and with the aid of a trio of 4's compiled a total of 26, against which Basto could reply with only 12 scored on eight heads.

Although Haynes led on the first two heads by 5—0. Silva led by 11—6 at the 10th head. The scores were level (13 all) at the 15th head, but Haynes had the better of the play, his total of 24 including a 4 and a 5. Silva's total was 19, including a 4 on the 20th head.

K.C.C. v. C.C.C.

The K.C.C. won by 59—57.

Blackburn was opposed to Gill, who scored on the first five heads. Although Gill got a 4 on the seventh head Blackburn collected half a dozen 2's and was only one down at the 17th head (15—14). Gill collected 1, 2, and 3, but Blackburn got 5 on the last head, the final score being 21—19 in Gill's favour.

Labrum, against Field, had generally the best of the play, his total of 21 including one 4. Field scored 16 on only six heads, his score including a couple of 4's and a 3.

The game between Jack and Carr was fairly level throughout, the scores being even several times. Carr eventually won by 20—19. The biggest score on each side was a 4.

Yacht Club v. Taikoo R.C.

The Yacht Club won by 72—37.

Chapman led at the fifth head against Walmsley by 11—0, but scored on only five heads thereafter, his total being 18. Walmsley scored 20 in all, including a 5 and a 4.

Shields scored against Duncan on the first five heads. He led at the 15th head by 12—6, but Duncan drew level at the 19th head. However, Shields scored on the last two heads and won by 15—12, which is the lowest score in a League match in either Division this season.

A. Macfarlane ran away with the game against Stewart, who scored on only four heads. The result was 39—5 in favour of Macfarlane whose total included a couple of 4's.

Electric R.C. v. K.B.G.C.

The Bowling Green Club won by 84—46.

De Rome was opposed to Davidson and after a quiet opening de Rome got a 5 on the 11th head and another 5 on the 14th head, when he led by 20—10. He got a third 5 on the 19th head and won by 27—17.

Hatch could do nothing against Drake and scored only on four heads for a total of 6. Drake ran up a score of 39, including one 6, a 5, and a 4.

Muskett was opposed to Roylance, who led by 12—3 at the eighth head. The visitors had the best of the rest of the game and won by 28—18, their highest scores being a 5 and a 4. Muskett had one 4 in his total.

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WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP.

Fate of Two Taikoo Players Decided.

On the Kowloon Cricket Club ground last night two ties in the first round of the Open Singles Championship were decided. W. Wotherspoon, of Taikoo, met C. E. Roylance, K.B.G.C., and J. Ferguson, Taikoo, played A. F. Paul, Electric R.C.

Wotherspoon opened the scoring with a single, but Roylance counted on the next six heads, his score including one 4. Roylance was then given a good fight, but managed to retain his lead and won by 21—10.

The first half of the game between Ferguson and Paul was fairly even until Ferguson got a 4 and a 3 in succession. Paul played pluckily and scored later on three heads in succession, but Ferguson eventually won by 21—14.

YACHTING.

SHAMROCK WINS HER FIRST RACE.

ROYAL HARWICH REGATTA.

The first day's racing under the flag of the Royal Harwich Yacht Club took place under ideal conditions. Particular interest was lent to this annual event by the presence of Shamrock V., Sir Thomas Lipton's latest challenger for the America Cup.

Her opponents were Cambria, Lulworth, White Heather II., and Candida. A wholesail breeze from the south was running when the big yachts got under way. The first round was quickly over, and when the yachts came in sight it was seen that Shamrock V. was third, Lulworth leading by about three minutes ahead of Cambria.

Going round the buoy, however, Shamrock V. picked up for the start of the second round. As the yachts came up for the finish Lulworth was leading Shamrock V. by fifty-two seconds. Her time allowance of eight minutes gave Shamrock V. first place.

	H.	M.	S.
Shamrock V. (winner)	3	18	2
Cambria (second) ...	3	23	17
Lulworth (third)	3	25	10
Candida	3	27	49
White Heather II. ...	3	29	45

Our Sports Diary

LOCAL

Lawn Tennis—To-morrow—"B" Division—M.B.K. v. Recreio, S.C.A.A. v. R.E.S.C.; "C" Division—Nippon Club v. K.C.C., I.R.C. v. C.R.C., University T.C. v. Filipino Club.

Saturday—"B" Division—S.C.A.A. v. K.C.C.; "C" Division—Nippon Club v. Recreio, I.R.C. v. S.C.A.A., C.S.C.C. v. K.C.C.

Football — June 30 — Annual Meeting of Football Association.

Racing—September 27—Seventh Extra Race Meeting.

October 10 and 11—Eighth Extra Race Meeting.

Water Polo—To-mororw—First Division—Chinese Bathing Club v. Royal Navy; 2nd Division—V.R.C. v. University.

Lawn Bowls—Saturday—1st Division—Police R.C. v. Taikoo R.C., Kowloon C.C. v. C.C.C., Kowloon Docks R.C. v. Kowloon B.G.C., C.S.C.C. v. Recreio; 2nd Division—Taikoo R.C. v. C.S.C.C., Recreio v. Royal Hong Kong Y.C., Kowloon B.G.C. v. Kowloon C.C., C.C.C. v. H.K. Electric R.C.

Swimming — Sunday — Entries close for second V.R.C. Night Fete, 6 p.m.

July 5—Second Night Fete, V.R.C.

HOME

Cricket — June 27-30 — Second Test Match.

July 7-9 — Oxford v. Cambridge.

Tennis—To-day to July 5—Championships, Wimbledon.

Rowing—July 2-5—Henley Regatta.

Athletics — July 4-5—Amateur Open World Championship, Stamford Bridge.

PRESS BEAT HOUSE OF COMMONS.

A team of the London Press Golfing Society, raised by Major the Hon. J. J. Astor, M.P., the captain of the Society, beat a House of Commons team at Knole Park, Sevenoaks, by 8½ points to 7½, having won the singles by 6 matches to 4, and lost the foursomes by 2 matches to 3, with one game halved. Playing top for the House of Commons, Major McKenzie Wood, Liberal M.P. for Banff, engaged two of the opposing side, Sir Frank Newnes and *J. C. Boys*, but lost in each case by 4 and 3.

STAR

Commencing FRIDAY, 27th

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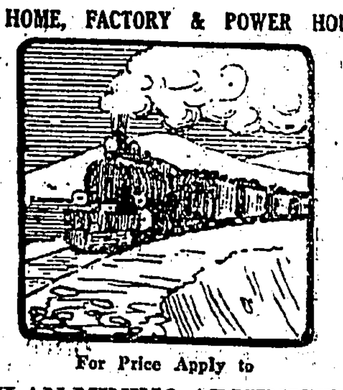

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BOXING.

THE ONLY WAY TO A REVIVAL.

CO-OPERATION NEEDED.

Will there be a British boxing revival during the next few months, ask John Fearless in the Athletic News.

To put it frankly, some drastic movement is necessary.

During the present year there has been a slump in championship matches. The title-holders have been coy, promoters have refused to entertain big guarantees, and generally the public have lost interest.

Our standard of boxing is not decadent. Most of our leading glove artists are as good as their predecessors. It seems that the business side is all wrong.

If boxers and their managers are anxious to earn money then they must co-operate with promoters. The only way to prove the financial worth of any fighter is in the pay box. I am continually preaching this gospel.

American promoters realised this years ago. They will not agree to exorbitant guarantees. Matches are made and the fighters are paid a percentage of the receipts.

Our controlling body is slow to rise to the occasion. They must either make a rule to standardise purses for championship matches or compel boxers to fight on the gate. Otherwise title bouts will be few and far between.

I do not blame any champion's manager refusing to accept certain inducements offered because, under existing conditions, they are free agents.

It is a short-sighted policy. The boxers remain idle. They are the real losers. If they were keen upon fighting and adding to their bank balance instead of arguing about their worth they would accept reasonable terms.

How Interest Wanes.

The curious part about big fights is that most of the promoters seldom make money, for the simple reason that they are persuaded to guarantee large sums to the "stars," who do not twinkle the public as anticipated.

Some of the greatest glove fights seen in Great Britain have taken place at the National Sporting Club for comparatively small purses. Many of the biggest fight fiascoes have happened when the principals have been paid inflated sums of money.

Take, for instance, the affairs between Carpentier and Beckett, Carpentier and Kid Lewis, Carpentier — Bombardier Billy Wells, to mention a few at random.

These shows did not increase interest in the sport. In almost every instance one heard seat-holders declare never again would they pay a lot of money to see alleged big fights?

Yet in no instance were these contests set-ups. The failure of the latest crazes to fascinate or lack of enterprise. Surprises will always be forthcoming, adding game. The biggest sensation was the unexpected defeat of Georges Carpentier by the Bengalese, battling Siki. This affair shut the lid down on big fights in Paris for many years.

Carpentier's Admission.

I can say with inside knowledge that Carpentier's defeat was due to his own indiscretion. He and Francois Descamps believed that the coloured man was an easy mark. Consequently, Georges did not train as conscientiously as he should have done, with the result that he received the hiding of his life.

Many months after, when the Frenchman's wounds were healed, I sat talking with him outside the beautiful chateau which Descamps had built at La Guerche. I said to Georges: "What was the matter with you the day you met Siki?" He smiled. Then he looked at me and said: "I was not in good shape. Francois and I thought the match a good thing. So I did not train. Well, I know better now."

A lot of wise people solved the riddle of Tommy Milligan's sensational defeat at the hands of Frank Moody. Some blamed Mickey Walker for breaking Milligan's morale, others suggested that Moody had knocked out the Scot in the gymnasium when they were training together in America.

These folk were altogether wrong in their deductions. The real reason Milligan was so quickly licked was because his mind was disturbed by a lover's quarrel. Had his brain been concentrated on the actual fight a different story would have been told.

I am not taking any credit from Moody. He deserved his success and did not crow over it. The Welshman is one of the most modest champions I've met.

The Gloves Controversy.

There has been a lot of controversy over the attitude of Al Foreman in insisting upon using the American-made gloves which he has brought to this country.

He probably has an arrangement with a New York firm to use these as an advertisement. They have been used by him in previous matches at Premierland, but he did not get away with it at Ilford in his match with Johnny Cuthbert.

The feather-weight champion was perfectly right in refusing to allow Foreman to use his own gloves even although the clause was in the contract.

Dictation.

I do not blame Foreman, but I blame the promoters who have allowed him to dictate what he should do in the matter of supplying his own gloves.

I should have liked to have seen Foreman try this business on with the late Mr. "Peggy" Bettinson or Jack Smith, the Manchester promoter. The fact of the matter is that the promoters should have made proper provision in supplying the gloves, as is always done in this country.

Henry Woodley, aged 70, of Sonning Common, Oxfordshire, who was remanded at Reading on a charge of attempting to steal the contents of a mailbag at Reading Central Station, was said to have been found with his hand in the bag.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

RADIO NOTICES

The Radio Office, where full information concerning all wireless services may be obtained at all times, is situated on the ground floor of the P. & O. Building in Des Voeux Road, next to the General Post Office.

Individuals and firms are recommended to register their telegraphic addresses at the Radio Office. No charge is made for this.

INWARD MAILS

From	Per
TUESDAY, JUNE 24.	
Batavia	Tjibadak
THURSDAY, JUNE 26.	
Shanghai and Europe via Siberia (London, June 9)	Coblenz
FRIDAY, JUNE 27.	
Japan and Shanghai	Hakozaki Maru.
SATURDAY, JUNE 28.	
Europe via Negapatam (Letters only, London, May 29)	Seang Bee
U.S.A., Honolulu, Japan and Shanghai (San Francisco, May 30)	President Fillmore
SUNDAY, JUNE 29.	
Europe via Negapatam (Papers only, London, May 29)	Hosang
MONDAY JUNE 30.	
U.S.A., Honolulu, Japan and Shanghai (San Francisco, June 6)	President Madison
Japan	Kamakura Maru
TUESDAY, JULY 1.	
Japan and Shanghai	Porthos
WEDNESDAY, JULY 2.	
Canada, U.S.A., Honolulu, Japan & Shanghai (Vancouver, B.C., June 12)	Empress of Canada
FRIDAY, JULY 4.	
Japan and Shanghai	Karmala
MONDAY, JULY 7.	
Australia and Manila	Nellore.

OUTWARD MAILS

For	Per	
TUESDAY, JUNE 24.		
Samshui & Wuchow	Kong Ning	4 p.m.
Amoy	Takliwa	5 p.m.
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Egypt & Europe via Marseilles	Diomed (Due Marseilles, July 26.)	
K.P.O.	G.P.O.	
Registration July 24, 4.30 p.m.	Registration ...June 24, 5 p.m.	
Letters .....4.30 p.m.	Letters .....June 25, 8.30 a.m.	
Shanghai, Japan, Canada, U.S.A., C. & S. America and *Europe via Vancouver, B.C.	Empress of Asia (Due Vancouver, B.C., July 12 and Europe via Siberia)	
	Parcels .....June 24, 5 p.m.	
	Registration June 25, 9.15 a.m.	
	Letters .....10 a.m.	
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 25.		
Macao	Venezia	7.30 a.m.
Swatow and Foochow	Cheong Shing	8.30 a.m.
Straits and Calcutta	Namsang	
	Parcels .....June 25, Noon.	
	Letters .....1 p.m.	
Haiphong	Canton	2.30 p.m.
Amoy	Tsinan	3.30 p.m.
Saigon	Helikon	4.30 p.m.
Manila	President Fillmore	5 p.m.
THURSDAY, JUNE 26.		
Hoihow, Pakhoi and Haiphong	Menado Maru	8.30 a.m.
Hoihow, *Pakhoi and *Haiphong	Chengtu	8.30 a.m.
Swatow	Kanchow	9.30 a.m.
Amoy	Tjibadak	10.30 a.m.
Sandakan	Hinsang	1.30 p.m.
Fort Bayard	Tai Pao Sek	2.30 p.m.
Swatow	Hydrangea	3 p.m.
FRIDAY, JUNE 27.		
Wei Hai Wei via Swatow and Foochow	Huichow	9.30 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Hai Ning	2 p.m.
Shanghai	Chungking	3.30 p.m.
Tourane	Chung Kong	5 p.m.
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Aden, Egypt & Europe via Marsielles	Hakozaki Maru (Due Marsielles July 27.)	
K.P.O.	G.P.O.	
Registrations ..... 4.30 p.m.	Registration ..... 5 p.m.	
Letters ..... 4.30 p.m.	Letters ..... 6 p.m.	
SUNDAY. JUNE 29.		
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa	Hozan Maru	9 a.m.
Japan, *Honolulu & *S. American Ports	Bokuyo Maru	9 a.m.
MONDAY, JUNE 30.		
Amoy	Hosang	5 p.m.
TUESDAY, JULY 1.		
Straits, East Africa via Mombasa and S. Africa via L. Marques	Kamakura Maru	9.30 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haiching	1 p.m.
Saigon, *Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, East & South Africa, Aden, Egypt and Europe via Marseilles	Porthos (Due Marseilles, August 2.)	
K.P.O.	G.P.O.	
Registration ....July 1, 1 p.m.	Registration ..July 1, 1.45 p.m.	
Letters .....1 p.m.	Letters .....2.30 p.m.	
WEDNESDAY, JULY 2.		
Swatow	Chak Sang	8.30 a.m.
Manila	Emp. of Canada	3.30 p.m.

* Superscribed correspondence only.

HEAVY SCORING AT MANCHESTER.

Drawn Game Most Probable.

KIPPAX'S CENTURY.

London, Yesterday.

Continuing their innings to-day, the Australians advanced their score from 231—5 to 427. A. F. Kippax added 64 to his overnight score, thus registering his second century of the tour. A. Fairfax showed good form in scoring 63 against a well varied northern attack. This score is a distinct improvement on that of the last encounter, when the Australians could only score 115.

Lancashire were not in the least perturbed over this huge total and Hallows and Watson set about their task in so convincing a manner that 90 runs were on the board without loss, Watson having scored 55 of these. A drawn game seems probable, as with all their wickets in hand the county are 337 in arrears.

Scores:—

Australians: 429 (A. Jackson 52, A. F. Kippax 120, A. Fairfax 63).

Lancashire: 90—0 (Watson 55*).

Sensational Bowling.

At Chesterfield, Derbyshire gained a ten wickets' victory over Somerset in a game which produced 262 runs for 30 wickets. The visitors took first knock and compiled 54, Slater, with his medium deliveries, taking 7 wickets for 31 runs. Derby could do little better, scoring 120 to give them a lead of 66. H. T. F. Rose took 4 wickets for 27 runs. In their second venture Somerset fared better, but scored only 70 runs. Slater, again proving deadly, took 7 wickets for 17 runs which probably ranks as the best performance of the season.

Scores:—

Somerset: 54 and 70.

Derby: 120 and 8—0.

Cambridge Beat Sussex.

At Cambridge, the University defeated Sussex by ten wickets. Sussex batted first and compiled the moderate total of 210. Roughtrought taking 6 wickets for 44 runs and Bowley contributing 85. Cambridge, thanks to a splendid effort by G. C. Grant (97), were able to take a lead of 2 runs. Grant is certainly unfortunate, having reached the 90's on four occasions. Sussex in their second innings scored 125, Roughtrought taking 4—35, to give him an analysis of 10—79 in the match. Requiring 123 to win, Cambridge scored the necessary runs without loss.

Scores:—

Sussex: 210 and 125.

Cambridge U.: 213 and 125—0.

—Reuter.

WATER POLO.

POOR GAMES LAST NIGHT.

The V.R.C. defeated the Somersets in a first division water polo match yesterday evening by 4 goals to nil. The game had few interesting features, the defences being strong on both sides. Several players were obviously off form.

The V.R.C. led at the interval by a solitary goal, scored by Roza Pereira. In the second half the same player added a second from a penalty, and his team put on two more before the end.

Fukien Beat Kowloon.

The Fukien players easily accounted for the Kowloon second string by 5 goals to 1. This was a very poor game indeed, and some of the Kowloon players did not seem to understand the game at all. There was a lot of fumbling and scrambling about on both sides, but the Chinese players were more aggressive, and deserved to win.

END OF CRICKET BURLESQUE.

HAMPSHIRE SCORE THEIR ONE RUN.

FIELD TAKEN IN OVERCOAT.

Hampshire beat Notts, at Southampton last month, by five wickets—a wonderful victory on a bowlers' pitch, made possible at the crisis by the batting of Kennedy and Creese. A rigid observation of the hours of play rule set up by the Advisory Committee was made for ridicule on the second evening, for Hampshire, when stumps were pulled up, wanted only one run to win with five wickets in hand. This one run meant unnecessary expense to everyone concerned, and it was comedy to the end.

Kennedy and Creese, the batsmen, got into their flannels, the umpires donned their uniform; but the Notts men did not trouble to change into cricket kit: Barratt and Voce strolled on to the field in overcoats, and remained where they arrived in the deep. Carr, the skipper, tossed up a couple of easy ones; the second was hit to the boundary by Kennedy and the match was over. There was a similar farce played at Colchester two years ago in an Essex match; Lancashire, with an innings to play, had to wait until the third morning to make two runs.

The incident at Southampton, (writes Mr. P. F. Warner) has naturally caused a good deal of discussion. Many people maintain that the game should have been continued on Thursday evening. On the other hand, there are those who say that, as the extra half-hour had been claimed and no result had been arrived at, the two captains were right not to go on with the match. That they were strictly within their legal rights there can be no question, but it is doubtful whether an affair such as this does any good to the game.

This sort of thing has happened before, I recall a match many years ago when Somerset, who were playing Gloucestershire, required only 7 runs to win with an innings to play at the drawing of stumps on the second day. W. G. Grace, the Gloucestershire captain, refused to go on, and next morning the Somerset players went in to bat in grey flannels and tennis shoes—but with pads on. Then there was the incident two years ago at Colchester, which will still be fresh in everyone's memory.

My own view, for what it is worth, is that, in the special circumstances, the game should have been finished off on the second evening. It must be remembered that from a financial point of view the third day's play must have been a complete loss to Hampshire, and this is a point which, in the present parlous condition of the majority of the county clubs, might well have been considered.

In law the two captains were quite right, but I think a more equitable view, and one more in keeping with the popularity of the game, would have been to have finished the match on the second evening.

BASEBALL.

RESULTS IN AMERICAN LEAGUES.

New York, Yesterday.

The results in the American and National Baseball Leagues are as follows:—

National League.

Cincinnati	4	New York	6
Brooklyn	9	Pittsburg	6
Chicago	2	Boston	3
St. Louis	12	Philadelphia	3
St. Louis	9	Philadelphia	3

American League.

New York	5	St. Louis	4
New York	2	St. Louis	5
Boston	3	Detroit	5
Boston	2	Detroit	4
Washington	10	Chicago	3
Cleveland	4	Philadelphia	2

—Reuter's American Service.

EXCHANGES

TO-DAY'S QUOTATIONS

On London—	
Bank, wire	1/3
Bank, on demand	1/3
Bank, 4 months' sight	1/3 1/8
Credits, 4 months' sight	1/4
Documentary, 4 months' sight	1/4 1/8
On Paris—	
On demand	775
Credits, 4 months' sight	850
On New York—	
On demand	30 3/8
Credits, 60 days' sight	32
On Bombay—	
Wire	84
On demand	84
On Calcutta—	
Wire	84
On demand	84
On Singapore—	
On demand	54
On Manila—	
On demand	61
On Shanghai—	
On demand	Tls. 83 1/4
Dollar	12 1/2 % dis.
On Yokohama—	
On demand	61 1/4
Silver (per oz.)	15 3/8
Bar Silver in Hong Kong	Par.
Copper Cash	Nominal.
Copper Cents	3% prem.
Rate of Native Interest	4% p.a.
Chinese Sub. Coin	24% dis.
Hong Kong Sub. Coin	Par.

FOOTBALL'S HERALD.

OLD ITALIAN GAME REVIVED.

Florence, May 4.

Picturesque ceremonies to-day accompanied a revival of the historic game of calcio, which, Italians claim, was the forerunner of the modern football game. It is believed that the game originated in Graeco-Roman times and was popular in the Renaissance period. Young Florentines staged a display during the siege of the city by the Prince of Orange in 1529, in defiance of the enemy, who bombarded the players with cannon shots, fortunately missing them.

Calcio is a complicated form of rugby. The sides each consisted of 27 players, dressed in white and green respectively, to represent opposite banks of the Arno. The ancient procedure was scrupulously observed. A gorgeously clad procession which included captains, heralds, knights, trumpeters, drummers and palace guards, many of them mounted, and the members of which included descendants of historic families, met the players and marched through the decorated streets to the accompaniment of ancient music to the church, where the players were blessed. All then went to the public square, where banners were hung from the windows of surrounding houses. Ten thousand people were present. Sides changed ends each time a goal was scored. The winners carried a standard, which they unfurled, and the losers trailed their standard in the dust. The greens won the game, by nine goals to six, and received as a prize a white calf, which was decorated and formed part of the pageant.

GOLFING BY NIGHT.

LINKS ILLUMINATED WITH FLOODLIGHTS.

Night golf on miniature courses illuminated by floodlights is becoming increasingly popular with wealthy Americans.

Mr. A. H. Clarke, a lighting expert, reports that he has completed the installation of lighting equipment for a score of such "midget" links in California, and North Carolina.

Illumination is provided by eighteen 500-watt floodlights equipped with diffusing lenses to eliminate the glare.

HONG KONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

Opening Daily Official Quotations 24th June, 1930.

STOCK	Buyers	Sellers	Sales	Nom.	Fin. year	Last dividend and when paid	
Banks.							
Hong Kong Bank	$ ...	1510	(1500)	10)	Dec.	Final £4 a/c 1929 ex. 1/7½ = $40.83	Feb. 24, 30
Chartered Bank	£ ...	...	...	16½	Dec.	Final 7/- bonus 6/8 free I/Tax a/c 1929	Apr. 2, 30
Mercantile Bk., A&B.	£ ...	...	...	29	Dec.	Fin. 20/- ,, 8/- a/c 1929 less I/Tax	Apr. — 30
,, C.	£ ...	...	...	12½			
Bank of Asia	$ ...	...	...	121	Dec.	$8 for 1929	Feb. 28, 30
Insurances.							
Canton Ins.	$ ...	...	...	950	Dec.	Final $27 for 1928 Interim $18 a/c 1929 = $45	May 16, 30
Union Ins.	$ ...	455	455	...	Dec.	Final 16/- for 1928 Interim 24/- a/c 1929 = 40	May 30, 30
China Underwriters	$ ...	3	...	...	Dec.	None	...
China Fire Ins.	$ 400	...	...	...	Dec.	Final $9 bonus $6 for 1928 Interim $3 a/c 1929 = $18	May 30, 30
H. K. Fire Ins.	$ ...	955	...	...	Dec.	$17 for 1929	Mar. 26, 30
Shipping.							
Douglases	$ 24	...	...	...	Dec.	Last dividend for 1924	...
H. K. Steamboats	$ ...	25½	...	...	Dec.	$1-50 for 1929	Mar. 4, 30
Indo-China (Pref.)	$ ...	...	...	43	Dec.	12/- ex. 2/-½ on preferred for 1924 and 1925	June 19, 29
,, (Def.)	$ ...	...	...	40		Last dividend for 1921	...
Shell Transports	£/- ...	...	...	95/-	Dec.	Fin. 3/- Coupon No. 56 free I/Tax for 1929	Pending
Union Waterboats	$ ...	32	...	...	Dec.	$1-50 for 1929	Mar. 10, 30
Mining.							
Benguets	$ ...	8½	...	...	Dec.	Interim 15 centavos a/c 1929	Apr. — 30
Kailan Mining Ad.	£/- ...	...	...	32/6	June	Interim 1/- free I/Tax Coupon No. 37 year 30-6-30	June — 30
Langkat (Comb.)	Tls. ...	...	...	13.10	Oct.	T. 0.80 for year 31-10-29	May 8, 30
,, (Single)	Tls. ...	...	...	6			
S'hai Exploration	Tls 1.80	...	...	...	Dec.	None	...
,, Loans	Tls 6½	...	...	...	Dec.	Last dividend for 1923	...
Raubs	$ ...	23½	...	...	Mar.	Final 1/6 a/c year 31-3-30	June 19, 30
Tronoh Mines	£/ ...	...	...	21/-	Dec.	Interim 4½d. less tax	Mar. 31, 30
Docks, Wharves, Godowns, &c.							
H. K. & K. Wharves	$ 174½	...	(174½)	5)	Dec.	$9 for 1929	Mar. 18, 30
H. K. & W. Docks	$ ...	39	33/35	...	Dec.	Last dividend for 1924	...
China Providents	$ 5.70	...	5.60½	...	Dec.	Last dividend for 1924	...
Hongkews	Tls. 265	...	...	...	Dec.	Final T. 12 a/c 1929	Mar. 31, 30
N. Engineerings	Tls. ...	...	...	7½	Dec.	T. 0.80 for 1929	Feb. 25, 30
Shanghai Docks	Tls. ...	...	....	133	Apr.	T. 7.50 for year 30-4-29	July 27, 29
Cotton Mills.							
Ewo Cottons	Tls. 13½	13.30	13.30	(40)	Dec.	Final T. 2 a/c 1929	Mar. 17, 30
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. ...	...	...	86	Apr. and Oct.	T. 3-25 old for half year T. 2-15 new 30-4-30	May 28, 30
Zoong Sings	Tls. ...	...	...	10	June	T. 0-60 for year 30-6-29	Oct. 11, 29
Lands, Hotels & Buildings.							
H.K. & S. Hotels	$ 12½	...	12.95	...	Dec.	50 cents for 1929	Apr. 7, 30
H. K. Lands	$ 85½	86½	86/½	...	Dec.	Final $2 a/c 1929	Feb. 19, 30
Shanghai Lands	Tls. 285	...	...	...	Dec.	Final T. 6 a/c 1929	Mar. 12, 30
Humphreys	$ ...	...	...	16.60	Dec.	80 cents for 1929	May 7, 30
H. K. Realties	$ ...	9.90	...	...	Dec.	Final 10 cents a/c 1929	Mar. 24, 30
Chinese Estates	$ ...	98	...	...	Feb.	$4 for year 28-2-29	June 5, 29
Public Utilities.							
H. K. Tramways	$ 20.80	...	(20)/.30)		Dec.	Final 50 cents a/c 1929	Mar. 18, 30
Peak Trams (old)	$ 11½	...	...	...	Apr.	(80 cts. on old 40 cts. on new) for year 30-4-30	June 16, 30
,, (new)	$ 5.65	...	...	...			
Star Ferries	$ 84	...	84	...	Dec.	$4 for 1929	Feb. 14, 30
China Light (old)	$ 27.70	...	(27.40	.80)	Sept.	Int. 25 cts. a/c yr. 30-9-30	May 12, 30
,, (new)	$ ...	23½	...	...			
H. K. Electrics	$ 80½	...	81	...	Dec.	$2.50 for 1929	Mar. 12, 30
Macao ,,	$ ...	...	...	28	Dec	.....	...
Sandakan Lights	$ 10½	...	...	...	June	None	...
H.K. Telephones	$ 18	...	...	...	Dec.	Final 10 cents a/c 1929	Mar. 15, 30
China Buses	Tls. 18½	...	...	...	Dec.	T. 0.90 for 1929	Feb. 25, 30
S'pore Tractions (Ord.)	$/- ...	10/-	...	...	Sept.	1/4½ on preference shares Subject to income tax	Feb. 6, 30
,, (Pref.)	$/- ...	...	...	18/6			
Industrials.							
China Sugars	$ ...	1	...	...	...	In Liquidation	...
Malabon Sugars	$ ...	...	...	27	Dec.	Pc. 3 for 1923	Apr. 11, 29
Cald: Macg. Ord.	Tls. ...	...	...	11½	Dec.	(T. 0.60 / T. 0.40) 7 months 1929	Apr. 30, 30
,, Pref.	Tls. ...	...	...	10			
Canton Ices	$ ...	...	...	2½	July	None	...
Cements (comb.)	$ 18.70	...	...	...	Dec.	(30 cents on old 04 cents on new) for 1929	Mar. 19, 30
,, (old)	$ 12½	...	...	...			
,, (new)	$ ...	...	...	5½			
H. K. Ropes	$ 9.85	...	9.70½	...	Dec.	Last dividend for 1924	...
United Asbestos	$ 6	...	...	...	....	.....	...
Stores, &c.							
Dairy Farms	$ 25.80	...	...	...	Dec.	$1.50 for 1929	Mar. 14, 30
Watsons	$ ...	18	...	...	Oct.	70 cents for year 31-10-29	Mar. 31, 30
Def. A Wings	$ 1	...	...	...	...	.....	...
Lane Crawfords	$ ...	3½	...	...	Feb.	Last dividend for year 28-2-25	...
Mackintoshs	$ 18	...	...	...	Feb.	$2 for year 28-2-30	May 15, 30
Sinceres	$ ...	...	...	11.30	...	.....	...
Wm. Powells	$ ...	...	...	2.85	Feb.	25 cents for year 28-2-29	June 10, 29
Miscellaneous.							
H.K. Amusement	$ ...	28	...	...	Mar.	($2.50 on Preferred $1.50 on Deferred) for year 31-3-29	July 25, 29.
H. K. Constructions	$ ...	...	...	1.90	Dec.	None	...
B. Ind. G.$ Bonds	...	...	...	65%	...	.....	...
H. K. Govt. Loans	$ ...	9½% Prem.	...	...	...	Interest half yearly	...

During the celebrations which marked the opening of the Scottish Church Assembly, Mr. James Brown, M.P., the Lord High Commissioner, narrowly escaped injury from a restive horse.

The suggestion that the provision of hospitals with books should be dealt with as a national question, in view of the curative value of reading, was made at the British Empire Red Cross Conference.

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BRINGING UP FATHER

SOVIET ARMY AND STALIN.

TROOPS READY TO END COMMUNISM.

DICTATOR'S HAND FORCED.

Russian developments of far-reaching significance are reported by the secret Moscow correspondent of the official Menshevik organ published in Berlin in the Russian language. This well-informed writer confirms that it was the intervention of the Red Army which caused Stalin's precipitate retreat from his drastic agrarian policy.

The conversion of the despot took place at a meeting of the Politbureau, which is the real Government of Russia. At this conclave Voroshiloff, the Minister for War, excitedly demanded the abandonment of measures of repression against the Kulaks (better-class peasants), declaring that hundreds of letters received by him from soldiers showed the existence in the army of serious discontent on account of the policy of "dekulakisation" and collectivisation.

An Angry Scene.

Stalin's only reply was ironical laughter. This so irritated Voroshiloff that he tore open his portfolio, pulled out a fat sheaf of letters, and hurled it across the table. Whether by design or accident, the bundle hit Stalin in the face. A great uproar followed, and leading Bolsheviks state that Voroshiloff was actually declared under domiciliary arrest.

However, at this meeting was drawn up the famous article in which radical changes in the peasant policy were ordered. Stalin issued it under his own name, "to consolidate at the cost of the party his own personal authority in the country, and to appear in the eyes of the peasants and soldiers as their saviour from the afflictions of collectivisation." The correspondent considers it significant that "the dictators are already beginning to seek support outside the party, in the street, and, of course, above all, in the army."

The army is "becoming ever more and more permeated by the sense of its own strength, ever more convinced that it is the deciding force, and that what it wants it can have." Already the view is widespread that, "if famine comes, it will put an end to Communism in two ticks without a soul considering the question what will happen on the morrow.

"The army, which has saved the village from the collectivisation extravaganza, is coming to be definitely connected in peoples' minds with hopes of liberation from Bolshevism."

Famine Certain.

That famine is practically certain this year, the correspondent has no doubt. In this he anticipated (writing on May 7) the figures pubished in Moscow which show that at present less than one-half of the prescribed area has received its spring sowings. Indeed, he throws the first trustworthy light on the consequences of Stalin's reversal of policy. What has happened, he says, is that very little has been left for the collective farms.

The peasants have stampeded back to individualistic cultivation. But in many cases they are confining their sowings to what will meet their own domestic needs. Thus a small harvest is inevitable, and even prominent Bolsheviks admit that "the position is catastrophic, and how we are going to get out of it we don't know."

In the villages Stalin's recantation has had a tranquillising effect. "The open risings and fights which took place in March have," we are told, "been replaced by the deliberate and systematic flogging of Communists, who now hardly dare to show themselves in the village Soviets."

Revolts Admitted.

Risings, however, still occur in the Caucasus. In March they assumed dimensions so serious that large forces, with artillery and aeroplanes, were sent from Moscow to suppress them. It is stated in Moscow that some towns were in the hands of the insurrectionaries for a fortnight. Such cases were, "of course," expiated with "rivers of blood."

A Moscow message published in Berlin repeats Bolshevik official admissions that there has been "an open rising against the Soviet power in Trans-Caucasia," and that "even yet order has not been completely restored." It is significantly added that the Mullahs, who have very great influence in this region, "are stirring up the population against the Soviet Government."

The correspondent sums up the situation in Russia as follows: "Discontent is growing, and, if famine really breaks out—as is exceedingly probable—the consequences may be in the highest degree catastrophic both for the country and for its rulers. We are in that last stage of dictatorship which in cowardice, baseness, treachery, and chaos surpass all that has gone before."

MAD OFFICER.

DRAMA OF THE SAHARA.

WOULD-BE EMPEROR SHOT.

At last the full and thrilling story of an African desert drama of over 30 years ago can be told, says a Paris message of mail week.

It concerns "an Empire of the Sahara" and clears up what was once an official riddle of the sands.

Though not properly understood at the time, its beginnings created a lively sensation, and caused the resignation of the French War Minister.

Now the full narrative has been revealed, for the first time, by General Joalland (an eye-witness of the affair), in a lecture at Lorient.

In July, 1899, Captains Voulet and Chanoine, of the French Colonial army, lost their lives in mysterious circumstances on the Chad Road, North of Nigeria.

They were at the head of an expedition sent out to reconnoitre the country eastwards from the Niger bend towards Lake Chad.

Their mission included Lieutenants Pallier and Joalland.

[The latter is now Gen. Joalland, who has just retired, and who is the lecturer at Lorient who reveals the full story of the desert.]

There were also a Dr. Henri, three non-coms. and 700 native men and women.

To be Recalled.

General Joalland is quoted by the "Intransigeant" as stating that Voulet and Chanoine were guilty of needless cruelties.

Hearing of this, the Governor-General sent a Col. Klobb and a Lieut. Meynier to relieve them of their commands.

When Klobb overtook the expedition, Voulet threatened him with death if he advanced. He took no notice, and Voulet, giving the order to fire, Klobb fell dead.

Voulet then harangued the officers, saying he had caused Klobb to be killed because he (Voulet) had "resolved to found an empire of the Sahara."

"I have the troops," cried the self-appointed Emperor of the Desert. I am my own master; are you with me or against?"

Lieut. (now General) Joalland asked for a few hours to reflect, and next morning persuaded 30 riflemen to desert with him.

A Woman in the Case.

When Voulet made his proposals to the native non-coms., they decided to bolt. Chanoine ran in their direction—whether to stop them or go with them is not known—and was shot.

Voulet took to the bush with a native woman but reappeared after the troops had been reformed by Joalland and Meynier, and was shot dead by a sentry who said Voulet fired first.

The War Minister at the time, whose resignation arose from the half-told scandal of 1899, was General Chanoine, father of the officer who was shot in the desert.

IDLE LIST.

JAPANESE COMMIT ARSON TO LIVE.

Tokyo, June 2.

An alarming increase in the number of cases of arson is noted by authorities of Kanagawa Prefecture who believe the increase is directly traceable to current hard times. Of 27 incendiary fires investigated during the first quarter of the year, 26 were due to efforts of householders to collect insurance money badly needed because of unemployment.

Because of the extreme danger of fire spreading rapidly in frail Japanese houses, arson was at one time considered the most serious of all crimes, and in feudal days an incendiary was punished by being burned to death. Even to-day the penalties are extremely heavy.

A large increase in petty crimes committed by jobless men who hope to obtain a few days' board and lodging in jail, is also noted by the prefectural authorities. The theft of an empty box or bottle or the breaking of a window will land a man behind the bars for a day or two while police are investigating his crime. At the end of that time he is released, the crime not being serious enough to warrant further punishment.

Investigation has revealed that several men have secured free bed and board in jail for nearly a month by committing those petty crimes in a new district every three or four days.—United Press.

DEATH PENALTY A DETERRENT.

LAWYERS FAVOUR RETENTION.

LONGER SENTENCES.

Solicitors, through the governing body of the profession, the Law Society, favour the retention of capital punishment.

Sir Reginald Poole, representing the Council of the Society, told the Select Committee on Capital Punishment on May 7 that his council (most of whose fifty members he had canvassed) held that view.

Sir Reginald was asked to analyse the psychology which made capital punishment a deterrent. He said:—

"Visualise a highway robbery and a man on the ground screaming. One of the highwaymen says, 'I will stop your noise,' and makes as if to kill him. A second highwayman says, 'Don't, Bill, or you'll swing'."

"I think that the psychological effect of that would be very likely to save the man's life.

"Another effect of abolition would be that the more serious kind of criminals would be likely to arm themselves. Again, a murderer might easily take the life of a warder on the chance of escape. Assuming that the murderer had been sentenced to the ordinary life sentence, which expired at the end of twenty years, I do not believe that the prospect of a longer sentence would be likely to act as a deterrent."

Murder Cases and Publicity.

He thought that the wide publicity given to murder cases helped justice. Publicity in litigation brought evidence of material value, often for both parties.

With the exception of a few poisoning cases, most murders were committed by members of the lower classes and were crimes of passion.

The chairman (Rev. James Barr).—Do you think that in cases of that kind capital punishment acts as a deterrent?—Not always. Some murders are committed in the heat of the moment. Suppose a man comes on his wife's lover and kills him. His one idea is to kill. I do not believe that he even thinks of the death penalty.

Sir Reginald said he would mimimise the number of women executed.

The chairman.—Do you think that that would remove the deterrency?—No, because the crime of murder already is a very rare thing among women.

Sir Reginald did not think that the graduation of murders was practicable.

"This question must be a controversy between the emotional and the unemotional, between those who feel strongly about the sacredness of human life and the fact of deliberately killing a man, and those who look at the matter simply from the point of view of the State."

TRIPS TO THE MOON.

ASTRONOMER'S VISION OF THE FUTURE.

Trips to the moon and back in 120 years' time by cannon-ball, and conversations by telephone over beams of light between the moon and earth, were the topics of an address delivered in Brooklyn by Dr. John Y. Stewart, associate Professor of Astronomy at Princeton University.

The professor described the vehicle for the lunar voyage as a sphere bristling with cannon, which would be propelled into space after the manner of a rocket.

The sphere, which would be about 110 feet in diameter and weigh 70,000 metric tons, would maintain its speed by high power discharges from side tubes.

It would carry a crew of 60 and a group of scientists as passengers.

During its trajectory it would attain a speed of 50,000 miles an hour. To allow the giant rocket-propelled projectile to land gently on the moon rockets would be fired in the opposite direction.

On their arrival, the professor said, the travellers would find themselves on a satellite which was airless, waterless and lifeless.

Gravity on the moon being one-sixth of that on the earth, the men would be able to carry many hundreds of pounds of apparatus for making air and regulating the temperature.

The return to earth, the professor said, would be made in the same way as the outward journey.

TIENTSIN ARRESTS.

SOME STRANGE REVELATIONS.

INTERNATIONAL GROUP.

Tientsin, June 2.

The French Police at Tientsin have been instrumental in rounding up a number of persons who are accused of obtaining goods by false pretences.

It appears that in the month of February last, Messrs. Racine and Co., the well-known French import and export firm, sold to a man named Krepensky alias Goennert various goods to the amount of $697.85. The transaction was supposed to be a cash transaction but Krepensky made some excuse and promised to send the money to the firm within a day or two.

A few days later, as no offer to pay was made, the firm got into communication with Krepensky urging him to make payment. Krepensky then, it is alleged, tendered two cheques, each of $150. One cheque was, it is further alleged, signed by a Mr. Artynoff and the other by a Mr. Ross. The last-named is a British subject. Both these cheques were returned by the Bank marked "No funds" or Account closed."

On March 18, after some further efforts to get payment on the part of Messrs. Racine and Co., Krepensky tendered a guarantee to pay the debt within two months from date in the name of the Tsiu Hing Hiang tailors' shop in Taku Road. This guarantee came to maturity on May 17 without any payment having been made.

Krepensky, Artynoff and Chang Tsiu-cheng, proprietor of the Hing Hiang shop, were then arrested by the police and have been sent to the Chinese yamen where they await the hearing of charges of obtaining goods by false pretences. It is understood that information has been laid with H.B.M. Consulate-General charging a British subject with having uttered a cheque with intent to deceive.

From further enquiries, it appears that the Tsiu Hing Hiang, Shop, which also trades under the name of Ah Sing and Co., Taku Road, has also given a guarantee to the amount of $2,500 to the French firm of P. Sandrie et Cie. 8, Rue Chevrier, Tientsin, to guarantee the payment of cargo purchased by Mr. K. T. Gnarowski who gave an address at 311, Elgin Avenue, Tientsin.

It seems that Gnarowski has paid nothing and has made his escape from the town. He is wanted by the police on charges of abuse of confidence and obtaining merchandise on false pretences.

Another fraud, similar to those already related, is alleged to have been perpetrated on a prominent British firm in Tientsin and the police have reason to believe that there is a group of upwards of a dozen men, Europeans and Chinese, involved.—P. & T. Times.

MEERUT TRIAL.

PROTESTS IN COMMONS AGAINST DELAY.

London, May 19.

Protests against the delay in the Meerut conspiracy trial were made in the House of Commons to-day by Major-General Sir Alfred Knox, Unionist member for Wycombe, and Col. Howard-Bury Unionist member for Chelmsford, who suggested the establishment of a special court similar to that set up at Lahore.

Mr. Wedgwood Benn said it was not proposed to adopt this suggestion, and he pointed out that, at Lahore, the magistrate's inquiry was superseded while at Meerut it had not been suspended, and his inquiry had ended.

Replying to several invitations for a statement regarding the situation in India, Mr. Benn said he proposed to circulate an appreciation of the situation up to May 17 as received from the Government of India. Mr. Fenner Brockway (Soc. Leyton), asked for an early opportunity for discussion and Mr. Benn said that was a matter for the Leader of the House.

The Maternity and Child Welfare Sub-Committee of Edmonton (London, N.) District Council has dismissed Miss Wrampling, the matron of its day nursery, who with her staff of five, service, as a protest against conditions of service, and closed the nursery for a few hours.

The Prince of Wales appealed on behalf of the Actors' Benevolent Fund at a luncheon and £1,000 was subscribed by those present.

THE MAN WHO IS EVERYTHING.

MR. SCHIPPABOTHAM, OF CARDIFF.

A MERRY MUSSOLINI.

There are 250,000 people in Cardiff. Why did I choose Councillor Albert Ernest Schippabotham, The Man Who Is Everything, to tell me about the complaints of Cardiff?

"It is no good chattering to me, look you," said a native named Higgins. "You must see a councillor—yes, I will show you one."

"What's his name?" I asked.

Mr. Schippabotham," said the native.

I found Councillor Albert Ernest Schippabotham in the company of Councillors Wills and Hughes, drinking coffee in a cosy little cafe. I did not believe him at first. He looked like a merry Mussolini, with a great pipe stuck in his mouth and Welsh jests crackling from his tongue.

Occasionally he would reach over and sock Councillor Wills on the back. And Councillor Wills would say, "Heh!" and Councillor Schippabotham would laugh, "Ho! ho! ho!" like a skittish Titan!

Trams And Rates.

"Councillor-Schippabotham," I said with dignity, "I hear your trams are rotten and don't pay."

"I am on the Tram Committee," said Councillor Schippabotham, "but I always did like tact!"

"Er . . . I am told by many Cardiff citizens that the rates are extortionate and unfair," I stammered, "Can you confirm that?"

"I might if I wasn't on the Finance Committee," smiled Councillor Schippabotham. "I can't run Cardiff down, but I can tell you funny stories about Welch tradesmen, if you like."

"Schippabotham," I bleated in agony, "I am told that the girls . . . . er, the youth of Cardiff isn't . . . . er . . . ."

"Wrong again," said the inevitable Schippabotham. "I'm on the Watch Committee."

"Councillor," I gasped, "at least give me a photograph of your face. I like it."

"What! With me head of the Welsh Pictorial Agency—a photographer myself," guarded Councillor Ubique. "Young man, this is Black Wednesday for you!"

The "Over Forties."

And then a splendid fellow—one Mr. B. Jones—chipped in. "Schippabotham," he said acidly, "every man over forty in Cardiff has bronchitis. The taxicabs are vile! The trams are worse! Moreover, the town is as cold as ice, and we are pestered by a gang of darn finnicky, pop-speaking prohibitionists — what about it, look you!"

"Jones," said Schippabotham softly, "your house is underrated, isn't it?"

"I" said Mr. B. Jones.

"I'll tell you how I jammed the prohibitionists," said Schippabotham. "We have a brewer named Brains, and when they wanted to stop drink advertisements on the trams I pointed out the high moral tone of the ads. 'You must have Brains.'"

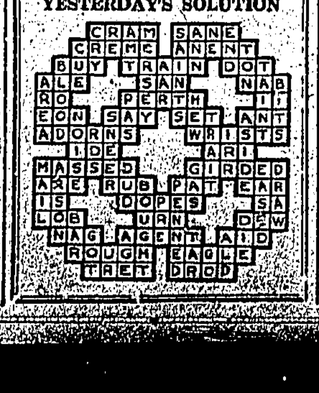
"Ho! ho! ho!" and Councillor Wills ducked just in time.—D. D. in Daily Express.

OLD RAZOR BLADES.

Apropos of the destruction of old razor blades, a legal correspondent writes: "Why are some people so anxious to rid themselves of these useful articles which can by a simple trick be constantly re-sharpened? Take a dull blade of the 'Gillette' type and insert it lengthways in a tumbler which has been damped with cold water. Place the fore-finger lightly upon the centre of the blade and work the same up and down the curved sides of the glass half a dozen times. Turn over the blade an repeat the process, when you will find that after about six seconds' exercise you will have produced fine new edges to the blade. This is a way to restrain bad temper and to restrict imports."

I prefer to use a mechanical stropper; but sooner or later—it may be only after very many months—a time arrives when the blade must be thrown away.—Morning Post.

YESTERDAY'S SOLUTION



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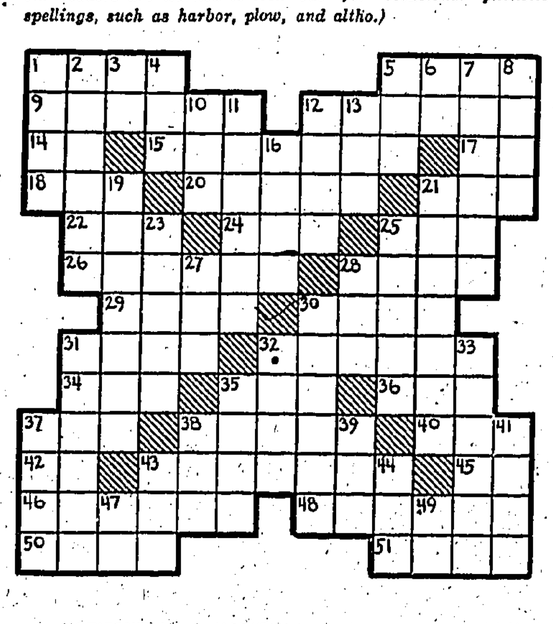
DAILY CROSS-WORD PUZZLE.

(This cross-word puzzle has been made by an expert but our readers are warned to look out for occasional phonetic spellings, such as harbor, plow, and altho.)



HORIZONTAL
1-Seaport of Samoa
5-Spoils
9-Tumbler pigeon
12-Part of a flower
14-Pronoun
15-Capable of being molded
17-Toward
18-To incline
20-Particles
21-A young bear
22-A Swedish coin
24-To make weak
25-A coal product
26-To enumerate
28-The heron
29-Lusterless
30-U. S. silver coin
31-To be awaiting settlement
32-To moderate
34-Conjunction
35-Note of the dove
36-Rather than
37-Suitable
38-An English novelist

HORIZONTAL (Cont.)
40-To bend in the middle
42-Into
43-A hanging ornament
45-A river of Italy
46-Narrow
48-Tool for enlarging holes
50-Former Russian ruler
51-Unadulterated

VERTICAL
1-Barren and dry
2-Large draft, as of liquid medicine
3-Prefix—form of in
4-High mountain
5-A prefix of Scottish names
6-Exist
7-To come back
8-A pretender to gentility
10-A shade tree

VERTICAL (Cont.)
11-Elevated
12-To pace
13-It is, contracted
16-Heavenly body
19-Cautious
21-Rushes headlong
23-To make corrections in
25-Beautiful valley in Greece
27-Wicked
28-Personal pronoun
30-The East Indian cedar
31-Pigments
32-An amphibian
33-Harvester
35-U. S. coin
37-The closed hand
38-A Brazilian coin
39-A compass point (abbr.)
41-Clotted blood
42-Equality of value
44-A faucet
47-Egyptian sun god
49-Greek letter M

(The solution of the above cross-word puzzle will appear in to-morrow's issue along with a new cross-word puzzle.)

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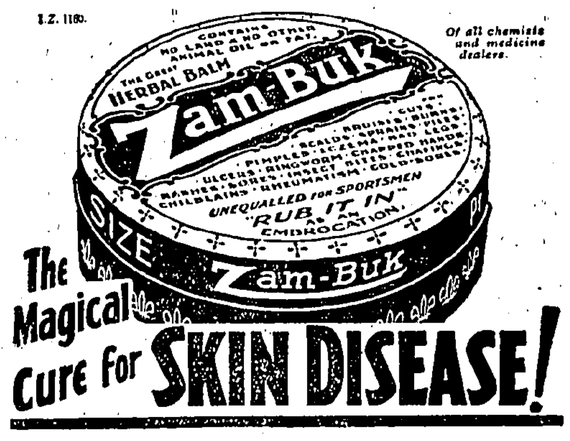

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HONG KONG BENEVOLENT SOCIETY

A SORRY PLIGHT.

CONSTABLE'S STORY CAUSES HIM TROUBLE.

Bangkok, June 9.

Policeman Sigata, of the Bangkok station, is to-day in a sorry plight because of a lie to save his wife.

The other day he reported to the authorities that he was attacked by an unknown person in the Phya Sundara lane. Police investigation from several sources failed to indicate that there occurred such an incident at the date mentioned. It was revealed that neighbours heard sounds of a struggle and then cries of pain in the room of the policeman. Shortly afterward Sigata with his wife left their room hurriedly in a taxi. They went to the Central Hospital, where Policeman Sigata had his wounds treated, according to the report.

All 11-year old step-daughter of the policeman was questioned. The little girl stated that her step-father and Nang Norm, her mother, quarrelled. Sigata tried to strangle his wife and she struck him with a knife. Then they stopped quarrelling immediately and rushed out to the hospital together, she said.

Sigata was again questioned at Central Hospital. He said that his previous report was correct. But as the investigating officer was leaving, the policeman called him back and said that he wished to alter his former statement. He went on to say that it was true he and his wife quarrelled. Seeing that her mother was being ill-treated the 11-year-old daughter stabbed him with a knife. He did not make a correct report because he did not wish his step daughter to be punished.

A report of the incident was submitted to the Director General, upon whose decision further proceedings will be taken against the policeman who in spite of his office, committed a breach of police etiquette by reporting falsely.—Bangkok Daily Mail.

'A GOOD HOUSEWIFE'

VILMA BANKY'S NEW INTEREST IN LIFE.

Declaring that her only interest now is to "be a good housewife," Vilma Banky, the famous Hungarian screen star, in mail week announced her permanent retirement from the screen.

She was married to Rod La Rocque, the film actor, in 1927.

Miss Banky, a blue-eyed blonde, was born in Budapest 27 years ago.

She made her stage debut in Vienna at an early age, and appeared in several early films produced in Hungary.

Mr. Samuel Goldwyn, the famous producer, was attracted by her photograph in a shop window while visiting Vienna, and engaged her to appear in screen productions in the United States.

She made, several films with Rudolph Valentino, including "The Eagle" and "The Son of the Sheik," and has starred with Ronald Colman.

In an interview in 1928 Miss Banky declared: "My marriage cannot possibly be anything but an asset to my career."

HER ADVICE.

Two wireless fans met on top of a tramcar. Behind them sat an old lady who could not help overhearing their conversation.

First wireless fan: "I had Jamaica last night!"

Second W.F.: "Jamaica? You don't say! How many valves?"

First W.F.: "Two valves! The night before I had Budapest!"

Second W.F.: "You'd Budapest on two valves? Well, I'm blowed!"

At this point the old lady rose to get off the tram.

"Young man," she said, sternly regarding No. 1 W.F. "Instead of telling everybody about your ailments, you ought to see a good doctor!"

RADIO TOPICS

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME.

The following programme will be broadcast to-day from the Hong Kong Broadcasting Station Z.B.W. on 956 metres:—

6 p.m.—
"Mignon", Overture,
Milan Symphony Orch.

6.09 p.m.—
"The Gold Diggers of Broadway",
Regal Cinema Orch.

6.17 p.m.—
"Until the End",
Fred Rich and Orch.

6.23 p.m.—
"Sanctuary of the Heart",
Albert Ketelbey and Orch.

6.31 p.m.—
"The Toymakers' Dream",
Debroy Somers Band.

6.38 p.m.—
"Shenandoah, Sea Shanty",
W. H. Squire, Violoncello.

6.46 p.m.—
"Rigoletto", Quartette with Orchestra.

6.54 p.m.—
"My Fate is in your Hands",
Layton & Johnson.

7 p.m.—
"Scenes Pittoresque",
Angelus Orch. Symphonic, Paris.

7.09 p.m.—
"Chu-Chin-Chow", Selection,
London Repetoire Orch.

7.17 p.m.—
"Dance of the Rain-drops",
Jack Payne B.B.C. Orch.

7.25 p.m.—
Large, from "New World Symphony",
Sir Hamilton Harty Halle Orchestra.
Scherzo, from "The New World",
Sir Hamilton Harty Halle Orchestra.

7.45 p.m.—
"Coppelia Ballet",
B.B.C. Wireless Symphony Orchestra.

7.53 p.m.—
"The Merry Brothers",
Sir Dan Godfrey and Bournemouth Municipal Orchestra.

8 p.m.—Chinese Programme relayed from Ko Shing Theatre until the end of the Play.

RECTIFIER.

Mercury-vapour rectifiers for higher outputs are known to most electrical engineers. It is, however, less generally known that there are at present rectifiers in existence, based upon a different principle, which have been brought to the highest degree of perfection and are constructed for outputs from a few watts up to 40 kV/A. These rectifiers which represent a pioneer work of Philips Radio Ltd., are based upon an invention of Wehnelt in which use is made of the electronic emission of a specially prepared hot filament in a rare gas. The rectifying tubes constructed according to this original discovery, however, proved to be useless in practice. After numerous experiments Philips Radio succeeded in making important and fundamental improvements and in 1923 a rectifier was constructed, specially intended for charging small accumulators.

In this case double-phased rectification is applied. The valve, is the so-called regulator lamp, containing a wire resistance and filled with hydrogen. A lamp of this kind automatically alters its resistance in accordance with the current passing through it, so that if the current tends to increase its resistance increases also, thereby keeping the current at the value determined by the regulator lamp, so that it is now unnecessary to check the charging rate.

Short-circuiting of the D.C. terminals can no longer cause damage.

According to this principle Philips Radio manufacture rectifiers for the most divergent purposes. We mention those intended for charging a large number of accumulators, for feeding mirror arc-lamps, special types for telephone exchange, equipped with a smoothing chocke, for electrical signalling installations, railways, etc.

100-KILOWATT TRANSMITTER IN AUSTRIA.

In connection with existing plans of the German broadcasting companies to increase the power of various transmitters in that country, the Ravag held discussions as to the desirability of erecting a similar transmitter in Austria.

The general opinion is that in order to ensure good reception in Austria, erection of a 100-Kilowatt transmitter is essential.

It has been decided to erect this transmitter at a 20 to 30 kilometres' distance from Vienna.

The plans are now being elaborated.

Moreover, plans exist to build a broadcasting station in Vienna as it is expected to be of great benefit to broadcasting.

Radio-Vienna has decided to adopt a new interval signal in the near future. Like the one formerly used, this interval signal will imitate the ticking of a clock, but in such a way as to indicate at once how many minutes the interval will last.

For instance with a four minutes' interval, the listeners will regularly hear four ticks, the next minute three, etc. If, however it cannot be ascertained beforehand how long the interval signal will be used!

BEST RESULTS.

FROM A SPECKLESS WIRELESS SET.

Dust, though not everyone realises the fact, is one of the greatest enemies of the wireless set. In many parts of the apparatus it is most important that there should be what is known as good insulation. This means that it must be impossible for current to pass between certain points. Material such as ebonite, which is a non-conductor of electricity, is therefore used to act is a barrier to any flow of electricity.

The dust that is always present in the air of any living-room consists of minute particles of all kinds of substances. It readily settles down upon the surface of ebonite, and if it is left undisturbed a coating is formed, which becomes gradually thicker and thicker.

A small proportion of the particles of which dust is formed is usually a conductor of electricity to some extent. A coating even of dry dust, then, may impair the insulation, which is so important in many parts of the set.

But there is something worse than this. Dust has a strong affinity for moisture. Like blotting-paper, it absorbs and retains water very readily. The air of living-rooms is always slightly humid, and a coating of dust upon an insulating surface soon absorbs moisture and forms a kind of cement, which is a bad insulator. Noisiness in a receiving set can very often be traced to the presence of dust on ebonite parts such as coil mounts, valveholders and terminal panels.

Reducing Signal Strength.

The worst effects of all occur when dust is allowed to collect between the vanes of tuning condensers, for then it is often responsible for crackling and tearing noises, which sound exactly like atmospherics. Dust may also cause a reduction in signal strength and selectivity.

When the room in which the wireless set is housed is being swept the apparatus should be covered up to protect it from dust, and when you are covering up do not forget the batteries.

Many a high tension battery runs long before its time simply because its top has been allowed to accumulate a coating of dust mixed with moisture

The best way of removing dust from ebonite surfaces is to use on artist's sky brush. There is, however, one risk about this; the hairs are fixed in a metal mount, and this, if unprotected, might cause a short-circuit. The brush can be made a perfectly safe tool by covering the metal part with ordinary sticking plaster.

If dust has collected between the vanes of variable condensers, it may be removed by the careful use of a clean feather. Do not use a pipe-cleaner for the purpose, as is sometimes recommended, for this is very apt to leave little bits of cotton behind amongst the vanes.

Anyone who possesses a vacuum cleaner can remove dust from between condenser vanes very easily by making use of it. Before this is done, however, both batteries should be disconnected.

WIRELESS PROBLEM.

CHECKING AMATEURS' CURIOSITY.

Bangkok, June 7.

The authorities are installing a device rendering nugatory the proclivities of those listening to private and official wireless messages. For some time past it has been evident that enthusiasts are taking too keen an interest in private messages.

[The Singapore Free Press is informed that the device referred to is in the nature of an apparatus by which messages can be distorted and made unintelligible to the outsider.

British wireless messages received in Malaya are, the Post Office authorities state, open to everyone to listen-in to and such other private messages as are received in Paya Lebar usually concern shipping and are therefore of little importance.

Should an important wireless service be instituted in Malaya no doubt the authorities would take adequate steps to prevent private messages being overheard.]

LONDON TALK TO CANADA.

IN TOUCH WITH SIX PEOPLE ON TRAIN.

A Telephone conversation took place on April 27 between an office in London and a train moving at 60 miles an hour across Canada.

This important advance in the development of the long-distance telephone was inaugurated by Mr. C. J. Smith, European vice-president of the Canadian National Railways.

Sitting at his desk at the offices of the company in Cockspur Street, Trafalgar Square, he spoke to Sir Henry Thornton, the chairman of the system, who was travelling between Toronto and Montreal, nearly 3,000 miles away.

The train was two hours out of Toronto and close to a little town in Ontario, called Trenton, when communication across the Atlantic was established.

Mr. Smith was able to have a coherent conversation with Sir Henry, and spoke to several other people in the train.

"Hullo, Sir Henry!"

It was a momentous moment went Mr. Smith said, "Hullo, Sir Henry! Yes, I can hear you," and then went on to exchange experiment remarks about the weather and each other's health.

Arrangements had been made for the Prime Minister, Mr. MacDonald, to speak to Sir Henry Thornton on the inauguration of the service, but atmospherics began to interfere with the conversation before the line could be connected with Chequers.

Mr. Smith told a reporter that at first he heard Sir Henry as clearly as if he were speaking from the next room.

"After that," he said, "I spoke to about six people. I was just getting used to the fresh voice when they would go off and somebody else would come on. Later there was some fading, and the tapping of Morse could be heard. I think we had somebody from New York break into the conversation, and once or twice there was a background of all sorts of mysterious voices."

Telephone communication with a moving train is established by broadcasting the voice from train to carrier-current telegraph wires which run parallel to the railway track, and vice versa.

From these wires on the Canadian system the voice is carried to pick-up stations at Morrisburg and Cobourg, Ontario, and thence transferred to the Bell Telephone Central Office at Kingston, Ontario, where it is placed on regular long-distance circuits.

Calls From Any Town.

Calls are not confined to and from towns on the section of railway line being covered by an equipped train, but from any town or city in North America which has long-distance telephone connections.

The railway passenger can place a call through the train radio telephone operator asking for the person to whom he wishes to speak and giving the exchange number and town in which he may be found.

Connections with the train are made by placing a call with the long-distance operator. For example, the caller can ask for "Mr. Smith, who left Montreal recently on the International, Limited, Canadian National Railways."

The cost of a call works out at the regular long-distance rate to the point at which connection is made with the train, plus 2s. for the train connection.

The purpose of the train telephone system is really to be of use to business men who can be in constant communication with their offices while travelling.

R100 TELEVISION.

RADIO WEATHER MAPS ON ATLANTIC FLIGHT.

When R100 flies to Canada one will make meteorological history.

On the airship will be a tiny instrument, similar to the Fultograph sets used during B.B.C. television experiments last year.

By means of this small instrument the meteorological officer on board the airship will be able to receive pictures of maps and weather charts five minutes after they have been taken, prepared by the meteorological section of the Air Ministry at Cardington.

This will be the first time any long-distance air journey has been made with these preparations for keeping in touch with weather conditions.

It will be the first time, too, that picture transmission from the ground to aircraft has been put to any practical use.

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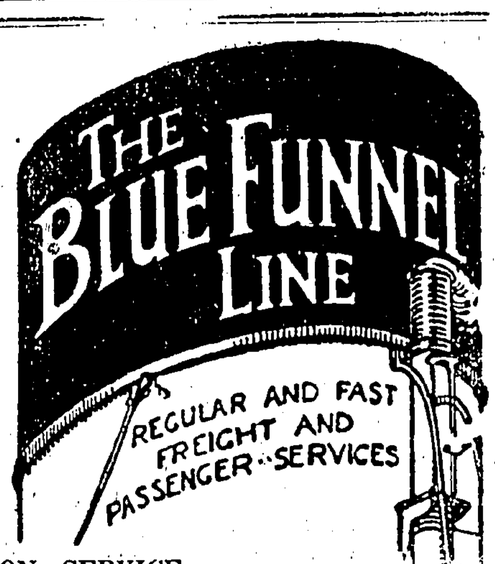

LONDON SERVICE.
†"DIOMED" Sails 25th June M'lles, L'don, R'dam & Hamburg
"HECTOR" Sails 9th July M'lles, L'don, R'dam & Glasgow
† Calls at Casablanca.

LIVERPOOL SERVICE.
"DEMODOCUS" Sails 7th July Havre, L'verpool & Glasgow
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A SUPER-PRODUCTION
AT POPULAR PRICES.

Next Change, Wednesday, June 25.
CLIVE BROOK
IN
"THE RETURN OF SHERLOCK HOLMES."

TRIBAL SITUATION IN INDIA.

Anxiety Still Felt by Government.

CAMPAIGN WEAKER.

London, Yesterday.

The Government of India's second appreciation of the situation in India has been circulated. Mr. Wedgwood Benn in the House of Commons stated that the tribal situation on the North West Frontier was improving but was still causing anxiety.

The internal situation generally was better, but agitators were still working and meetings were held in various centres. There have been no serious disturbances during the week, but the events of several districts showed that Congress leaders were unable to control the local organisations, and the trend of the movement as a whole toward the violence campaign for the non-payment of taxes did not appear to be progressing and, except at Gujerat nowhere had obtained a firm footing.

A marked feature of the week had been the increase of activities designed to seduce troops and police from loyalty. Neither methods of persuasion nor compulsion had had effect, and the mobilisation of sane, loyal opinion against the civil disobedience movement continued to gain in strength.—Reuter.

TROUBLE IN SPAIN.

STRIKERS PLACE NAILS ON MAIN STREETS.

POLICE CHARGE CROWDS.

Seville, Yesterday.

Serious disturbances have broken out in the City due, it is believed, to a report that a factory girl had died from wounds received on Friday, when there was a clash in the streets between Police and strikers.

A general strike was proclaimed to-day and nails were scattered on the main streets to impede the traffic. The strikers stoned tram cars and forced the drivers to return to the depot. The Police made repeated charges with their swords.

All shops are closed to-day, and attempts have been made to prevent bread from entering the City. Numerous arrests and several casualties are reported.—Reuter.

TRAVELS IN CHINA.

FOUNDERS' MEDAL FOR CAPT. KINGDON WARD.

AWARDS TO EXPLORERS.

London, Yesterday.

The Founders' Medal of the Geographical Society has been awarded to Capt. Kingdon Ward for exploration in South West China and South East Tibet. The Murchison Grant has been awarded to Colonel H. Ward for surveys in Central Asia, and the Cuthbert Peek Grant to Mr. Owen Lattimore for travels in Mongolia and Chinese Turkestan.—Reuter.

CHAINED IN CAVES.

DARING KIDNAPPING OF TWO CHINESE.

Yesterday afternoon a Chinese named Chau Hung-chuen (36), said to be of Siam, was charged before Mr. A. W. G. H. Grantham with kidnapping two other Chinese in December, 1926.

Both the kidnapped men were tricked by the accused into leaving the Colony with him. One of these was a foki in an electrical supply firm in Queen's Road. The accused approached the master of this shop and offered him the contract for installing lighting apparatus in the village of Nam Kong, in Chinese territory. The master was too busy to go himself, so he sent a foki instead.

Companions Seized.

The three went to the country together. Immediately on arrival they were met by a number of armed men who seized Chau's two companions but did not touch him. The armed men stole all of their captives' clothing and kept them prisoners in caves on the hillside, where they were kept constantly chained.

Eventually one man was ransomed for $1,000 and the other for $500. Accused was arrested in Yaumati, on information, on June 8.

The case was adjourned.

NAVAL TREATY.

APPROVED OF BY THE UNITED STATES.

Washington, Yesterday.

The Foreign Relations Committee in the Senate, by 16 votes to four, has approved of the London Naval Treaty. — Reuter's American Service.

SCENE IN EGYPTIAN PARLIAMENT.

Ex-Premier Smashes Gate of House.

MUCH APPLAUDED SPEECH.

Cairo, Yesterday.

The dispute between the new Premier, Sidky Pasha and the President of the Chamber, had a dramatic sequel this afternoon. Sidky Pasha had forbidden Parliament to meet owing to the President's refusal to give his assurance that no business would be allowed except the reading of the royal decree proroguing Parliament in a month, but 100 Opposition (Wafdist) Deputies, including the ex-Premier, Nahas Pasha, with the collusion of the Parliamentary Police, smashed the gate chains, entered the House and held a 25 minutes' meeting, including a much applauded speech by Nahas Pasha exhorting his followers to swear to preserve the Constitution.—Reuter.

'A HEINOUS OFFENCE'

COXSWAIN FINED FOR BREACH OF REGULATIONS.

The Chinese coxswain of the steam launch San Ming was charged at the Marine Court this morning before Comdr. G. F. Hole, for committing a breach of the International Collision Regulations, in that he had his starboard light on the port side, and his port light on the starboard.

In pleading guilty to the charge defendant said that the launch had returned from Mongkok when the lights were in their respective places. On the return trip, which was the last run that night, the sailors were busily engaged in cleaning up and inadvertently left the lights there without changing them over. He asked His Wordship to overlook the offence.

His Worship: You ask me to overlook the offence? Why, you were endangering every craft in the the harbour. A most heinous offence, and I usually fine other persons $50 for failing to screen their lights. This is more serious and I will fine you $100 or two months.

No Screen.

The coxswain of the C.P.O.S. launch, Vancouver was fined $50 for failing to provide a screen to his lights.

W. C. FIELDS CHESTER CONKLIN
AT THE MAJESTIC

"IN two flaming youths"

Nathan Rd., Kowloon.

LOVE is a funny thing! You'll say so too when you see W. C. FIELDS and CHESTER CONKLIN cavortin' around in "Two Flaming Youths!"

TO-DAY ONLY
at 2.30, 5.30
7.20 & 9.20 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS OF HONG KONG

Heart-Broken . . . He Put His Soul Into a Symphony of Love!

A Song-writer's Rhapsody of Reproach Brings Unexpected Results.

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FINAL SHOWINGS TO-DAY AT 5.30 & 9.20.

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"CLEAR the DECKS"
HIGH JINKS ON THE HIGH SEAS
AT THE WORLD
FINAL SHOWINGS TO-DAY at 5.15 & 9.20.
At 2.30 & 7.15, "REMINISCENCE OF PEKING."

QUEEN'S NEXT CHANGE

THE SCREEN'S TENDEREST ROMANCE.

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